

## Didsbury's 14th ANNUAL Exhibition

Sept. 7th & 8th, 1916

Visitors' Day, September 8th

Larger and Better Than Ever. Good Music

Well protected grounds for children, and good seats overlooking the prize ring to accommodate the crowd

Free hay and water on the grounds for Stock Exhibitors

The Dominion Agricultural College Exhibit in special tent will be both interesting and educational

The Large and Popular

Band of the 187th Regiment

Will Provide the Music

WM. RUPP, PARKER R. REED,

President

Secretary-Treasurer

NOTE—Entries will be accepted till 8 p.m., on September 7

## Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

We will buy your  
WILD DUCKS  
and other saleable game

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

## THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,800,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$234,000,000

### GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions  
Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

### SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention.

J. W. DORAN, Manager

Didsbury Branch

## Drainage Engineer Visits Didsbury

Dr. Owens, engineer for the Provincial Department of Public Health, paid a visit to Didsbury on Friday last to consult with Dr. Evans the local Medical Officer of Health in regard to the drainage of the sloughs west of town.

The officers went into the matter with the Mayor and Sec.-Treas. and the plans made some years ago by Mr. Patrick, civil engineer, of the lay of the town were gone into to arrive at some understanding of the matter.

Dr. Owens stated that these plans were very good, and after making a tour around town to see the sloughs gave it as his opinion that very little could be done except to put a surface drain on Shantz Avenue to run to Boundary street then south to the coulee, but that would only be a make-shift arrangement as the soil was such that it held the water anyway and the only other solution was a sewage system which would be too costly just now. The level of the sloughs were lower than most of the residences in the west part of town.

The matter of draining the C. P. R. ditches were also taken with Dr. Owens as the town has not been able to secure relief from the Company.

## What You'll Get to Eat on Fair Day

The Women's Institute are making all preparations to feed a large crowd on Fair day, Sept. 8th, in the Leuszler block and the following is the bill of fare for dinner and supper:

Dinner from 12 a.m. till 2 p.m.—Roast beef, hot potatoes, stewed corn, cabbage salad and pickles; pie, bread and butter, tea and coffee.

Supper from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.—Pressed meats, potato salad, baked beans; cake, fruit, bread and butter, tea and coffee.

Meals will cost 25c. and the proceeds are to go to a worthy cause—the cemetery fund.

Don't forget, you can get all you want to eat at the Leuszler block on Fair day.

## AROUND THE TOWN

Meals only 25c at the Leuszler block on Fair Day, September 8th. Womens Institute.

The Rugby Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Gordon Adams on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 7th.

Mrs. W. McIntyre, Mrs. J. Reed and Mrs. G. Smith will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Rumball and Mrs. Hyndman were visitors at Calgary at the week end, making the trip by auto.

Lots of good things to eat at the Leuszler block on Fair Day, September 8th, under the auspices of the Women's Institute.

Mr. Hyndman, of the firm of Rumball & Hyndman, paid a visit to the south country last week on business connected with his farming interests.

Mr. J. Hallman and Mr. Knechtel of Monheim, Ont., are visiting with Mr. W. Hunsper-

ger, the postmaster, and other friends in the district.

A dance will be held in the Opera House on Friday evening, September 1st, from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. Music will be furnished by Mr. Frank Henderson, the wizard with the violin. Admission \$1.00.

The Red Cross quilt made by the Rugby Women's Institute will be displayed at the Didsbury Fair on September 8th and will be sold by public auction at 4 p.m. If a bid is put in before that time to either Mrs. J. Hughes or Mrs. E. B. Parker, it will be considered.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispersed in the Evangelical church next Sunday at 3 p.m. by Rev. L. H. Wagner, Superintendent of Missions. He will also dispense the sacrament in the Evangelical church at Westcott in the evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Mr. J. W. Doran, manager of the Royal Bank, paid a visit to Edmonton with Mr. J. W. Cameron, inspector of the Royal Bank, last week. While in the northern city Mr. Doran assisted the inspector and reports having had a good time.

Miss M. Bauer announces she will have her Fall Millinery Opening on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd. All are cordially invited to attend. Parlors next door to Nixon, the jeweler.

Mr. and Mrs. Leadbetter and family of Chinook, arrived here a few days ago and will make their residence here. Mr. Leadbetter is the new manager of the Farmers Co-Operative Co. in Didsbury. They have one son, William, who is a member of the 4th Batt. C.O.E.F. and is at the front.

School opened on Monday and the scholars are gradually settling down to their new studies. A new principal, Mr. T. W. Halligan, B. A., of Winnipeg, has charge of the schools this year and will be assisted by Miss Lantz, B. A., formerly of Olds, in the High School. Miss Kerr who has been taking a long vacation on account of poor health has returned and will have charge of Grades IV, V; Miss Stark, Grades II, III, and Miss Sexsmith Room 1.

## The Annual Fair Next Week

Next week, Thursday and Friday, September 7th and 8th, are the days set for the Fair and it only needs the good offices of the weather man to make the exhibition a success as the season is far enough advanced to bring out a good display of the products of the Didsbury district.

Arrangements are being made to accommodate the public in every way and Parker R. Reed, the energetic Secretary of the Agricultural Society, hopes that intending exhibitors will make their entries early to avoid mistakes and a rush at the last minute.

The fine band of the 187th regiment under the leadership of Bandmaster Gathercole will be present to enliven the proceedings. They expect to be here in full force and no doubt their music will be much appreciated.

Be sure and take a day off on Friday, Sept. 8th, and come to the Didsbury Fair.

## Notice to Farmers

Until further notice I will pay the following prices for milk and cream:

Milk, per lb. butterfat . . . 42c  
Sweet Cream, per lb. butterfat 32c  
No. 1 Churning " " 30c

R. LeBLANC,

Clover Hill Creamery

## New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$2,030.45

Wm. Hodson, Westcott... 5 00  
Miss Eva Sexsmith, from Room 1, Public School... 3 00  
W. D. Archer... 10 00

2,048 45

## Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$848.45

## Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$450.32

## FARMERS—GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Consign your grain to us, or we will buy it on track.  
Consign to any terminal elevator.  
MAKE BILL OF LADING READ—Notify.

## WESTERN GRAIN CO.,

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Liberal advances made against Bill of Lading.

RYE A SPECIALTY. "Write for shipping instructions—Licensed—bonded. Correspondence solicited.

## BUSINESS LOCALS

### 3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—A good second-hand McCormick 8 ft. binder. Apply P. H. Lantz, Didsbury.

LOST—A locket and chain on Aug. 29th, supposedly between Williams & Little's store and H. W. Chambers, containing photo of a baby and father. Finder please leave at Pioneer Office.

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician. 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be in Three Hills on Tuesday, September 5th, and at Trochu on Monday, September 4th. No agents nor partners. Beware of imposters.

LOST—Between town and Allan Hunsperger's a blue coat. Finder please return to this office.

FARMER WITH TEAM and wagon, and wife as cook, want work. 3 children. State wages and when required in first letter. Address Pioneer Office, Didsbury.

## UNION BANK

OF CANADA

A Strong, Far-reaching  
Organization

This local office of the Union Bank of Canada is but one of over 315 Branches of an organization whose Total Assets exceed \$90,000,000. Our banking service covers Canada, and through our connections we are prepared to transact business in any part of the civilized world.

The confidence of Canadians in this Bank is attested by over Seventy-two Million Dollars of Deposits. Yours would make a wise and welcome addition.

### DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

## W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND  
EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall  
PHONE 15

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.





In cleaning earthenware  
crock and bowls

# Old Dutch

saves a lot of work



## Work of Boy Scouts

Good Advice Given by the Late Lord Kitchener.

"Once you are a scout you should always remain a scout." Such advice, coming from the lips of one so great and noble as the late Lord Kitchener, commands the attention of all. Not long before he went to his watery grave he addressed a gathering of Boy Scouts, when he made the above statement, and said always being a Scout meant making oneself efficient, doing one's best, helping other people, and also serving one's country. "But," he said, "don't merely do this while you are still a boy. Learn it at that time and make it a habit, so that when you are a grown-up man you still keep on doing it; you remain still a Scout by doing good turns, by doing your best, by doing your duty before all other things, by doing your duty even to death."

That the Boy Scouts of the Western Provinces are "good Scouts," who strive to live up to the principles of the movement, is fully attested in the place they have taken, and are continuing to take in the public service of our country. Though not a military organization in any sense of the term, it is significant that out of 73 Scouts who at the outbreak of the war were officers in the Winnipeg district, 55 are now on active service. Besides these officers, 89 of the other Scouts have joined the colors. On account of age, the majority, of course, have been forced to remain at home. But even these have striven to uphold the name of the organization.

To have received the blessing of the Pope is the good fortune of the Boy Scouts of Uruguay in South America. Judging from a recent report of the doing of the Scouts in Uruguay, they merited this honored tribute, for they have been "going strong." They have received the highest reward that Roman Catholics can get—the blessing of the Pope, together with his signed photograph. It will be pleasing news to all Roman Catholic Scouts to know that their efforts to make themselves good, efficient Scouts has the approval of the Pope himself.

Of particular interest at this time,

## Tea and Coffee for Children?

These beverages contain drug elements that hinder development of both body and mind, especially in children.

Nowadays, for their children, wise parents choose

# POSTUM

This delicious table beverage, made of cereals, has a wonderfully satisfying flavor and is entirely free from caffeine, the drug in both tea and coffee. POSTUM is a true, pure-food drink that has helped thousands to forget the tea or coffee habit.

"There's a Reason"

Grocers Everywhere  
sell POSTUM

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,  
Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1118

## Oil Fuel for Battleships

If there were "no surprises" in the North Sea Battle, here were many eagerly-sought tests. One of the most important tests provided by the action was that of the general efficiency of the oil-fuel fighting ship, and upon the question of the comparative vulnerability of the type. For the first time oil-fuel warships were subjected to the test of a terrific action at close range. So far as the oil-fuel warships is concerned, the results of the action have been given by the Admiralty in a single illuminating sentence—"No British battleship or light cruiser was lost." The oil-fuel fighting ships, turbine-driven, with their propelling machinery and their boilers low-set in the depths of the hulls, and their oil-tanks tucked away where they are afforded absolutely the maximum of protection, have come out of the North Sea battle marvellously well.

## Empire Debt to Haldane

Lord French, in addressing a volunteer recruiting meeting at Cambridge, said that the volunteers had figured in the field as early as 1882 in the Egyptian campaign, and in much greater numbers in the South African war, but it was reserved for Lord Haldane to bring them to the zenith of their reputation and value. The nation was indeed deeply indebted to his determined energy, skill and foresight. It was he who saw the real use to which they might be turned, and the general result was the great Territorial army, which had done such magnificent deeds across the Channel. This tribute from the former commander-in-chief of the army in the western war zone should be particularly gratifying to Lord Haldane just now, when he is being attacked by political enemies. Haldane, it should be remembered, conceived the Territorial army when the volunteer system had become virtually exhausted.—Montreal Gazette.

Montreal, May 29th, '09.  
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.  
Yarmouth N.S.

Gentlemen.—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,  
THOMAS J. HOGAN.

The Champion Clog and Pedestal  
Dancer of Canada.

"Discipline," said a Government official at a dinner in Washington, "naval discipline must be maintained at all costs."

"They tell a story to illustrate this."

"A naval officer said to a seaman: 'What idiot told you to dump that pile of dunnage there?' 'It was the captain, sir,' the sailor answered."

"Humph," said the officer, "let it remain there, then, and take twelve hours in iron, my man, for calling the captain an idiot."—Washington Star.

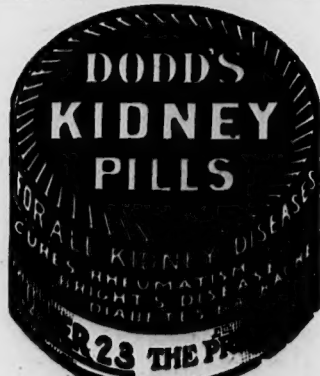
The Man With Asthma, almost long for death to end his suffering. He sees ahead only years of endless torment with intervals of rest which are themselves fraught with never ceasing fear of renewed attacks. Let him turn to Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and know what complete relief it can give. Let him but use it faithfully and he will find his asthma a thing of the past.

## The Dying Chaplain

Rather a touching narrative is told of the chaplain of H.M.S. Barham, who as he lay dying from a shattered spine and leg prayed for victory for our fleet in connection with the naval fight off the coast of Jutland. Like Nelson, he lived just long enough to know that his prayer was answered and the day was ours.

The burial service took place on the quarter-deck at eight p.m. I and three others had the sad job of bearing a messmate to his last resting-place. The funeral service was read by the captain as the bodies lay on the deck covered by the Union Jack.

As they were committed to the deep, the guard of honor fired three volleys over them. The "Admiral's Salute" and "Last Post" were also sounded. That closed the last sad chapter of the greatest naval action ever fought and once again we have proved to the world that Britannia with her men—born, not made—still rules the waves.



## Rub Your Stiff Neck Away To-day --Good Old "Nerviline" Will Cure

### Fifteen Minutes After Using Nerviline You Are Well.

Cold, excessive strain and exertion are a common cause of stiff neck, soreness or inflammation.

Generally the cause is so deeply seated that only a liniment as powerful and penetrating as Nerviline will effect an immediate removal of pain.

Nerviline is powerful, yet penetrating, is the most rapid pain-expelling agent the world knows.

Millions have proved its reliability, and millions will share the relief its

marvellous properties confer upon suffering people.

Nerviline is sold upon a positive guarantee that is more prompt, more powerful, penetrating and pain-expelling than any other remedy.

If you have failed to obtain relief for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica or lumbago, try Nerviline. Good for small pains, the surest to drive out the big ones.

Nerviline is guaranteed to quickly cure any pain or soreness in the joints, and is sold by druggists everywhere. Large size, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents, or direct from The Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Canada.



## Timothy's Effect on Land

Old Notion That It Actually Improved the Soil Not Substantiated

It is an old notion that land seeded to timothy, even though the crop be removed, is being rested and improved. This, however, is not true in any other sense than that a horse that has been driven rapidly may be considered as being rested by being driven more slowly—that is to say, timothy removes the plant food from the soil more slowly than does corn or wheat because a smaller amount of plant food is required to make the crop. While the land is in timothy the soil surface is washed out less rapidly, because the surface is bound together throughout the whole year by the roots of the timothy plants. The humus is also burned out less rapidly since there is no cultivation.

The notion that timothy actually improves land doubtless grew out of the fact that when timothy sod was plowed under and the land was planted to some such crop as corn a larger crop was produced than the same land would have borne had it been in corn continuously. This is because the plant has removed plant food from the soil less rapidly than this food has become available in the soil by chemical processes. Investigations also show that a crop of timothy will leave in the soil in the form of roots and stubble over seven pounds of nitrogen to the acre against about two and five-tenths pounds per acre for wheat. All this becomes available for succeeding crops when the meadow is plowed up.

## KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Hard to Tell

"You have made a good many nice sales this season," said the manager.

"Thanks."

"You must know when to grasp the psychological moment for closing a transaction."

"Oh, I manage all right with the customers! But what is the psychological moment for striking the boss for a raise?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

## According to Signs

"Little Johnnie is rather cross this morning," said the doctor, "but then that is a good sign. It shows that he is convalescing."

"According to that," said Johnnie's mother, "my husband must be recovering from a severe illness. There's just no living with that man."—Exchange.

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

The production of nitrate of soda, in Chile, which fell off greatly at the beginning of the war, has almost reached antebellum figures. During April, 1906, it was 5,337,592 Spanish quintals, or 541,231,929 pounds, as against 1,988,101 quintals in April, 1915, and 5,589,542 quintals in April, 1914.

An instance of a lucky wound in the war was that of a soldier who has been struck by a rifle-ball almost in the centre of his forehead. The bullet passed under the skin and then circled around half the head between the scalp and the skull, and made its exit through the scalp at the back. The brain was not touched and the man was well in three days.

## Kitchener's Sound Vision

Kitchener had to make one of the hardest choices in history. Nine soldiers in ten would have played for momentary results. They would have hurried into France every fully trained man. They would have packed off our half-trained territorialists after a month's hardening in camp. They would have left the future to take care of itself. Lord Kitchener, in rejecting the lure of prompt victory, showed the sounder estimate of the enemy's resources and capacity. His decision, a simple, intuitive choice, was the hardest and most momentous act of will which any general in Europe has taken since the Kaiser declared war. There was bigness and vision in that man, and the world must move against its wish to the slow rhythm of his thought.—The New Republic.

A Bishop recently addressed a large number of Sunday school children and wound up by asking, in a very paternal way: "And now, is there any little boy, or any little girl, who would like to ask me a question?" A thin voice at the back of the room called out, "Please, sir, why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder when they had wings?" "Oh, ah, yes—I see," said the Bishop. "And now, is there any little girl who would like to answer this question?"

For Sprains and Bruises.—There is nothing better for sprains and contusions than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It will reduce the swelling that follows a sprain, will cool the inflamed flesh and draw the pain as if by magic. It will take the ache out of a bruise and prevent the flesh from discoloring. It seems as if there was magic in it, so speedily does the injury disappear under treatment.

Flapper (romantically)—Oh, mother, I want to rise to higher things. I want to be above the common mortals, and to occupy myself with things in free spaces of the upper air. Mother.—That suits, exactly, Isa! You can climb right up on the step ladder and put up the clean curtains.

"Behind the altar" said the cathedral guide to a party of tourists "lies Richard II. In the churchyard outside lies Mary Queen of Scots. And who"—halting above an unmarked flagging in the floor and addressing a tourist from London—"who do you think, sir, is a-lying 'ere on this spot?" "Well," answered the Cockney, "I don't know for sure but I have my suspicions."

## "I DON'T SUFFER ANY MORE"

"Feel Like a New Person,"  
says Mrs. Hamilton.

New Castle, Ind.—"From the time I was eleven years old until I was seventeen I suffered each month so I had to be in bed. I had headache, backache and such pains I would cramp double every month. I did not know what it was to be easy a minute. My health was all run down and the doctors did not do me any good. A neighbor told my mother about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took it, and now I feel like a new person. I don't suffer any more and I am regular every month."—Mrs. HAZEL HAMILTON, 822 South 15th St.



When a remedy has lived for forty years, steadily growing in popularity and influence, and thousands upon thousands of women declare they owe their health to it, is it not reasonable to believe that it is an article of great merit?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



## PLANS BEING WORKED OUT FOR ASSISTING WOUNDED SOLDIERS

### ALLOWANCES FOR THE MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES

Government Commission Aims At Benefiting Not Only Disabled Members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but also Disabled Reservists of the British and Allied Armies

We Canadians are absolutely unanimous about one thing in this war—that justice and reparation must be secured for those who have suffered. The men who have volunteered to fight for us, while we have stayed safely at home—these men, coming back shattered and torn, or with health in any way impaired by their service, must have reparation, and from us.

It is the first word of justice; and there is no Canadian worthy of the name who will not agree to it with all his heart.

Our head as well as our heart, however, must be employed to devise a form of reparation that will really repair—that will as far as possible make up to these men what they have lost.

From the beginning of the war it was recognized that a man offering his body to defend our cause should have compensation for any injury his body might suffer in the carrying out of that task. A scale of pensions was adopted both for disabled soldiers and for their dependents in proportion to the degree of disability. A revised scale, involving a large increase of expenditure, was lately agreed to by a Parliamentary Committee and is already in force.

A pension alone, however, will not restore the injured man to his place as an active and useful member of the community; and that has got to be done, by some means or other, both in the community's interest and in his own.

A very few of the injured will be found so totally helpless that this restoration is impossible. On the other hand, judging by our experience so far, a large majority, in spite of their injuries, will still be fit for their former work. But between these two classes will be many men with injuries either handicapping them seriously in their old occupations or barring them out altogether.

Such men must not be condemned to perpetual uselessness. They would not thank us for that. They are not of the backboneless kind, or they would hardly have thrown themselves into the war. They did not enlist to be coddled or spoon-fed, and they will not want to be coddled and spoon-fed now. Having recovered their strength, they will naturally expect to use it. The question simply is—How?

To begin with, their disability can often be lessened by what is called "functional re-education." By special exercises, with or without the aid of the ingenious apparatus invented for the purpose, the muscles mutilated by wounds and operations, and weakened by compulsory disuse, can recover some of their strength and become once more accustomed to exertion. Then, by "vocational re-education," the men can be enabled to return to their original trade; or, when that is impossible or undesirable, they can be helped to fit themselves for another occupation. There is no intention, by the way, to provide re-education for men who do not need it.

The Parliamentary Committee decided that the cost not only of pensions and artificial limbs, but also of this vocational training should be paid by the Dominion Government.

The Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission, with Sir James Loughheed at its head, has already given a great deal of consideration to the matter, and has taken steps to organize the training required in many parts of the country. The complete establishment of the system may be expected very soon for the Government, by Order-in-Council, has just adopted a report of the Military Hospitals Commission, of which we are enabled to give this summary:

The report begins by explaining that the Commission aims at benefiting not only disabled members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but also disabled reservists of the British and Allied armies, who were bona fide residents of Canada when the war broke out.

The Commission has received the assurance, it tells us, of the active cooperation of the provinces and various municipalities in carrying out such a policy. Technical Schools, Agricultural Colleges and other public institutions have agreed to receive disabled men for training, and many others have also been received from private commercial establishments to provide training and subsequent employment when the men have become proficient.

The period of training for a new vocation will vary according to the previous education and industrial history of each individual. The cost of tuition will vary in consequence, and also owing to the fact that in many cases the tuition will be free or the fees nominal. (The training will be free to the men in all cases. If there is any charge, it will be paid by the Dominion Government.)

The Commission has already undertaken the provision of training in general subjects and elementary vocational work for all men under treat-

ment in the various hospitals and convalescent homes operated by the Commission, irrespective of whether or not such men will later be subjects for vocational training leading to new occupations. In a few cases, arrangements have also been made for that special training.

The Commission was not able, however, to put into operation a general scheme of vocational training until a scale of maintenance could be arranged for the men undergoing the training and for their dependants. The Commission has therefore prepared a scale under which a small sum for personal expenses will be granted to the men undergoing training, while provision on a sliding scale is made for married men and their dependants, and for those unmarried men who may have persons legally dependent upon them. Here is the scale which the Commission has now been empowered to establish. It will be understood throughout that "maximum age" means 16 for a son and 17 for a daughter:

1. A single man, with pension, living in, receives free maintenance; that is, board, lodging and washing.

2. A single man, with pension, living out, 60c a day.

3. A married man, with pension, living in, free maintenance and \$8 a month, with the following additions: For wife having no children, \$35 a month; less her husband's pension.

For wife and one child, if child is under five, \$38; from five to ten years, \$39.50; from 10 to maximum age, \$42.50; less, in every case, the amount of husband's pension and children's allowances under the pension regulations.

For wife and two children, from \$41 to \$47 a month (less pension and allowances), according to age of children.

For wife and three children, \$44 to \$50 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and four children, \$47 to \$53 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and five children, \$50 to \$55 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and six children, \$53 to \$55 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

A wife with seven or more children under the maximum age may be given the maximum allowance of \$55, less pension and allowances.

All these allowances for wife and children will be paid direct to the wife, unless otherwise thought fit by the Commission.

4. A married man living at home will receive 60c a day. (This, of course, is in addition to the allowances for wife and children.)

5. A widowed mother, if dependent entirely upon the unmarried son who is receiving training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive separation allowance while he was on service, may be paid at the same rate as the wife of a married man with no children.

6. The parents of a man undergoing training, if both are old and past work, and entirely or partially dependent upon him, may also be paid at that rate.

7. The guardian of a widower's children (under the maximum age) will be paid monthly—for one child, \$10; for two, \$17.50; for three, \$22; and \$3 for each child in excess of three, with a maximum of \$35.

Payments under these regulations will be continued for one month after the completion of vocational training, whether the man has secured employment or not.

It is clear that this system of allowances will enable many men to take advantage of the training offered, by providing for their families while the training is being given.

The President of the Military Hospitals Commission asks us to say that any further information desired by our readers will be gladly given on application to the Secretary, at 22 Victoria Street, Ottawa.

#### Austrians True Teutons.

General Weber, commander of the Austrian troops at Cetinje, Montenegro, alleges that General Ratomir Vechovitch, former Minister of War of Montenegro, fomented an insurrection and attacked Imperial soldiers, killing an Austrian officer sent to shadow the said Minister.

For this act of war General Weber "summons General Vechovitch to surrender himself as a prisoner within five days. Otherwise his father and brother, already arrested, will be hanged." A warrant of arrest has been issued against General Vechovitch and his two brothers, and a reward of 50,000 crowns is offered for their capture.

It is believed that they are hiding in the Albania Mountains.

As this is the first "order" of the kind that has been promulgated since the war began neutral powers have been appealed to point out to Austria the brutality of its threat.

## Agriculture and The Movies

Educational Film Showing the Process of Farming By Means of Irrigation.

At first glance the motion picture business may not seem to have very much connection with agriculture, except in so far as it tempts the farmer's sons and daughters into town an extra evening each week, or sets up in the mind of some boy well fitted to become a successful farmer an ambition to emulate Mr. C. Chaplin. But the motion picture business is now related very closely to all our arts and industries. It has become a great public educator as well as a public entertainer, and the education is the more subtle, and perhaps more effective, because the "student" does not know he is being operated upon. He thinks he is being entertained—that is what he paid his money for—whereas he is being deliberately and with purpose aforethought made familiar with facts, industries or places of which he would otherwise have little or no knowledge.

The demand for the educational type of film is one of the bright features in motion picture development. Audiences may go wild over hilarious comedy, weep with injured heroines, or be stirred to fighting pitch by great dramatic spectacles, but the normal appetite soon tires of these excesses. They are all right as an appetiser, but the picture house which wants the best class of trade must give some solid food in the form of travel pictures of foreign countries, pictures of manufacturing processes, animal life, or curious developments of the arts and sciences.

A United States producer is now engaged in getting up an educational film showing the process of farming by means of irrigation. The general public have certain ideas, more or less correct, of how ordinary farming is conducted, but even farmers themselves in humid districts have very vague notions of the practice of irrigation. They have a general idea that irrigation can be applied to small orchard lots, but they cannot see how it is possible over large farms of wheat, coarse grains and alfalfa. At the same time, the interest in agriculture, and the desire of city people to get "back to the land," were never more pronounced, and this astute producer has recognized the fact that a film showing the actual processes of irrigation and the great settlement possibilities which arise from it will be an educational feature of the first interest.

The place chosen to work out the details of the film was the 3,000-acre Irrigation Block of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Southern Alberta, and a camera expert has been through that territory recently getting the scenes from actual life. The film will show the source of the water, in the great glacier fields in the Canadian Rockies above Lake Louise. The fact that the water comes from glaciers is of great importance, as it makes the water supply independent of rainfall, and there is no danger of a shortage of water in a particularly dry season. On the contrary, the hotter the season the greater will be the flow of water, and this is the experience in Alberta, where flood time in the rivers is not in the spring, but in June and July, when the snow in the higher mountains is rapidly melting under the hot sun.

From its source in the glaciers the water will be followed down the beautiful valley of the Bow River, through the thriving city of Calgary, and thence by means of the necessary engineering features, right on to the farmer's land. The principal engineering features to be shown will be the headgates at Calgary, where water is diverted from the western section of the irrigation block. The immense dam at Bassano, which raises the water to an available height for irrigation in the western section; the reinforced concrete aqueduct across a two-mile depression at Brooks; and the enormous artificial reservoir which has been christened Lake Newell. Glances will be shown of main and secondary canals, until the water is seen in ditches on the farmer's fields, and the farmer, busy with shovel and canvas dam, is shown diverting the life-giving flood over his fields of alfalfa and grain. In the autumn the film will be completed by scenes showing harvest operations, grain in the bin, alfalfa in the stack, sleek dairy cows in pastures kept ever green by irrigation, and prosperous farm houses where the monotony of the prairies has been broken by wind breaks and hedges of trees which grow up in a few years as a result of the plentiful supply of water.

So the movies will become a powerful instrument to turn attention to the open spaces, where by means of irrigation the uncertainty has been largely removed from farm operations, and where happy and prosperous communities are quickly arising and conditions as nearly ideal as may be hoped for in this world of imperfections.

"I wonder why Alice has remained a miss?"

"Because she failed to make a hit."

"Scribbles is a Freethinker, is he not?"

"Well, no editor will give him anything for his thoughts."

## MILITARY STRENGTH OF GERMANY DWINDLING WITH LOSS OF MEN

### HUN FIGHTING FORCE BEING RAPIDLY DEPLETED

Estimated That Yearly Loss of Germany Since the Commencement of the War Has Been Four Times as Much as the Annual Additions to the Army

Germany at last has reached the turning point where her fighting force is being depleted much more rapidly than it can be supplied with new men, and military observers believe her entire reserves, which cannot possibly exceed 700,000, will be completely exhausted within a very few months. Reduced to figures, Germany is losing 100,000 men a month in killed, incapacitated by wounds from further service and prisoners, or 1,200,000 a year. Some authorities place the number at double these figures. She is gaining from new recruits fewer than 400,000 a year. This leaves a net loss to her army of 800,000 men a year, a loss which cannot be replaced.

Already Germany has called to the colors the class of 1917 to furnish stock for slaughter—"kanonen-fleisch" (meat for cannon), Bismarck used to call them.

Germany's population in 1910 was 64,925,993; in 1900 it was 56,367,178, showing an increase of 8,558,815 in the ten years. This does not include a population of about 15,000,000 in the German colonies in Africa and Asia, which were immediately cut off on the beginning of the war from being of any use to the mother country from the viewpoint of military strength. The colonies of England, France and Belgium, it may be mentioned, have, on the other hand, been a source of constantly increasing additions to the military power of those countries. Germany's average increase in population for the ten years mentioned was about 860,000. There is a slight excess of male births—1,060 boys to every 1,000 girls. This would give an average increase of 443,000 males to 417,000 females. An estimated yearly addition of 490,000 men to the army out of 443,000 born is certainly a very liberal allowance.

Regarding losses the German official lists of casualties since the war began up to June 1 give 734,412 dead, 1,851,652 wounded and 338,522 prisoners and missing, a total of 2,924,586 for the 22 months—about 133,000 a month or 1,600,000 a year.

This yearly gross loss is four times as much as the annual addition to the army by the most liberal estimate. Assuming that forty per cent. of the wounded return to the ranks, this would reduce the net loss to 1,200,000 a year, against an annual recruitment of 400,000. Even if all the wounded should return, the dead, missing and prisoners (600,000) outnumber the new recruits half as much again.

It also should be remembered that these figures of 1,200,000 loss against 400,000 gain are the most extreme figures in favor of Germany. Even the German staff, in a statement issued last month, asserted that it was assured of only "30,000 recruits a month as long as the war lasted," which makes 360,000 a year, or 40,000 fewer than the number above allotted.

Concerning the strength of the German army the Paris Liberte estimates the total at 4,247,000, of which there are 180 divisions of 20,000 men each on both fronts and 647,000 left as reserves. Swiss reports say that the German reserves have diminished this year by 50,000 and the 200,000 recruits have been added, making a net decrease of 300,000 men. All the German reserves, according to the Agenzia Libera, cannot exceed 700,000 men, whereas there were more than a million at the end of 1915. Contrary to her hopes aroused by the Balkan drive, Germany can expect no help from Bulgaria or Turkey. On the contrary, she has been obliged to keep men in Turkey, in Bulgaria and in Austria.

Verdun is eating into Germany's strength at a more rapid rate than any other event since the war began. Col. Feyler, a Swiss military expert, generally recognized in Europe as one of the most impartial and best informed critics of the war, estimates that the Germans up to June 1 used about 800,000 men at Verdun and puts their losses at 350,000. The Paris Petit Journal describes Verdun as not a battle, but a surgical blood-letting on a grand scale, and says that when the flow begins to slacken another vein is opened.

One English observer is quoted as saying of the slaughter here:

"I could clearly see through my field glasses the Germans moving forward in mass formation. Suddenly the French guns opened and mangled humanity was piled in windrows. I thought the battle ended, but soon another line in solid formation was sent steadily forward and as they started to pass over the piled up heaps of their dead and dying comrades the French cannon again blazed and the pile of dead and dying looked a solid wall."

"I never had dreamed of such slaughter, but the sight that followed I think no man ever before saw. High explosive shells began blowing into pieces the masses of dead and dying. It seemed fiendish—I wondered that the French were so in-

satiate—when, horror of horrors, I discovered that the high explosive shells were from the German guns, blasting the walls of dead and dying that another line of German troops might pass through and execute the German order 'Forward!'

British estimates place the German losses at Verdun for four months at 415,000 men; that is, 65,000 more than Colonel Feyler's estimate of 350,000 up to June 1. These estimates are based upon captured documents, statements of prisoners and other sources. At the same time the French losses from the same source were placed at 165,000 men in killed and wounded.

With a net loss of 800,000 men a year, Germany's present army of 4,000,000 men would be exhausted in five years if no other factor should intervene. But while Germany's man power is declining, that of the Allies is growing. True, the French army is losing, though not so rapidly as that of Germany, but the British forces are being constantly recruited from all quarters of the globe, and Russia has practically an inexhaustible supply. At the worst the Allies can maintain their present strength, while that of Germany is bound to decline at an increasingly arithmetical ratio.

### The Larger Community

Spend Your Money So As To Make Your Home Town Grow.

The typical characteristic of a progressive town is a keen sense of the gains that may come from the growth of a town as a whole. The people clearly see that if they can make their town and its business increase, every form of property and business will go ahead. Furthermore, the net profit in each case of such increase should be larger proportionately than the gain in gross returns. A larger business can often be done without much increase in expense, leaving a greatly enhanced net return.

In every progressive town, therefore, the merchants are willing to devote much time and thought to making the town grow as a whole. They do not relax efforts to compete successfully with each other. But the gains that come from the growth of the town as a whole come easier and with less effort.

The first essential is to develop an intense feeling of community loyalty. It should be realized that everyone who owns a business or any real estate is going to gain by the growth of the town as a whole. Also everyone who has a job in a growing town is the gainer, though this is not always realized. In a growing town employers are better able to pay good wages, and there are more opportunities for advancement.

The first step in community loyalty is to patronize the home merchants. The man who sells supplies in your town is in a sense your business partner. He is working for ends that are vital to your success. Every purchase made at home helps on the town, helps make your property, your business, your job more valuable, and hopeful of larger opportunity.

Spend your money so as to make your home town grow, rather than so as to make some other place grow.

#### Parapet for Fresh Air.

Private Williams, who before the war was a member of a London News Agency staff, writes from France: "There were some humors in our relief of the French. We were told that you could sit up on the parapet there without exciting the spleen of the Bosche, and, according to other accounts, possibly rather freely translated from the French, the death-roll statistics showed that as a winter resort the trench zone far surpassed the tranquil villages right behind the line."

"It was really an exciting study in psychology to note how the enemy arose from his state of torpor on learning of our arrival. He lost no time, but a lot of ammunition, in making his introduction. Thereafter we exchanged greetings punctually and generously."

#### Don't Want Telegraph Operators.

Officers commanding units and all recruiting officers have been instructed not to enlist cable operators, wireless or telegraph operators without the consent of the militia headquarters. This matter, the notification says, is of the greatest importance owing to the increasing scarcity in Canada of experienced men for this work.

One of Whistler's sycophants once declared, while conversing with the eccentric painter, that there had been only two real masters of art in the history of the world—Velasquez and Whistler. The artist replied: "Why drag in Velasquez?"



## The Boy Scout Movement Grows

### Valuable Work Done by the Boy Scouts in Connection With the War

It has been no small part that the Boy Scouts have played in this war. From spying out enemy cruisers to digging potatoes, they have a fine record of useful and spirited service. Their efforts to aid the Empire in this time of stress and strain will long be remembered. Boy Scouts in England are loading vans, collecting parcels, wheeling trolleys, and helping to sort the enormous mass of correspondence which Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire are sending to the troops. To be custodians of the soldiers' mails is a very thrilling and important matter, and, of course, the Boy Scouts are doing their work well. The cream of the work, from the Scouts' point of view, has been the patrolling of parts of the east coast. Scouts are also playing the role of agriculturist and munition worker to perfection and to their own advantage. They are developing the power of initiative and resourcefulness which is so necessary in every phase of life.

The Boy Scouts of America is a brother organization of the Boy Scouts Association which came into existence in 1913. The aims and purposes of the Boy Scouts of America organization are essentially the same as those of the Boy Scouts Association. As an organization it is not military in thought form or spirit, although it does instill in boys the military virtues such as honor, loyalty, obedience and patriotism. The uniform, the patrol, the troop and the drill are not for military tactics; they are for the unity, the harmony and the rhythm of spirit that boys learn in scouting. It is in the wearing of the uniform and doing of things together as Scouts that they absorb the force and truth of the Scout Law, which states: "A Scout is a friend of all, and a brother to every other Scout."

The Boy Scouts of America organization has enjoyed rapid growth since its inception not quite six years ago. At present it has over 150,000 registered Scouts, in addition to more than 200,000 who are practising Scouting but who are not registered. The organization has over 9,000 Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters. There are about 360 Commissioners and 4,350 members of local councils. The American public has come to know something of the value of the movement. Such demonstrations as were given during the Gettysburg reunion, the Ohio flood, the Baltimore centennial and the St. Louis pageant and scores of similar events where real service was given by Boy Scouts, have impressed thinking men and women through the country with the fact that Scouting is not merely play, but a very important programme for training and making use of the boyhood of the country for its welfare. Judge Albion C. Blair of Portsmouth, has said: "The Boy Scouts are the one asset of the city above all others that must be encouraged and given a proper chance to develop. As these boys progress so will Portsmouth progress, not only today but in years to come."

Encouraging progress was reported at the first annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Provincial Boy Scouts Council, which was held recently in Regina. The report of the secretary, Mr. Frank C. Irwin, showed that on May 15, 1916, 1,492 men and boys were actively engaged in Scouting in the province and 1,364 boys were under instruction. More than 125 carefully selected, clean men of strong character were given leadership as Scout Commissioners, Scoutmasters, Assistant Scoutmasters and Instructors. This was an increase of 64.13 per cent. over the enrolment of June 30, 1915, when there was a total membership of nine hundred and nine. At present there are 69 Boy Scout troops in the province and this figure does not include two very live packs of Wolf Cubs (junior Scouts). All these are led by men who are giving their service without compensation because of their belief in Scouting as a programme for the development of character and good citizenship in boys.

Officials high up in the ranks of the Boy Scouts Association are convinced that the organization is so thoroughly established that any temporary set-backs which might sustain during the war will not serve to do it any great injury. This phase of the matter was dealt with by Sir Robert Baden-Powell in a recent letter to the Honorary Dominion Secretary, Mr. Gerald H. Brown. Sir Robert's references were in part as follows: "The increase of numbers and the good public service done, and the evidently improved efficiency of the movement are little short of wonderful, considering the difficulties under which the movement is working by the loss of so many of its best officers. But it shows that the foundations which they have laid were good and strong and that the movement has the necessary foothold for carrying itself along in spite of their temporary absence. I feel also that its success is largely due to the generous encouragement accorded to it by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and we cannot be too grateful to him for what he has done to promote it progress. Its success strengthens one's confidence that it is going to do a very great thing for the Empire after the war."

Miss Green—Of course, you can't believe everything you hear.  
Miss Gadleigh—Oh, no; but you can repeat it.

## Interesting Discovery

### Skeletons of Indians, Horned and Very Tall, Have Been Found

Prof. A. B. Skinner of the American Indian Museum, Prof. W. K. Moorehead of the Phillips Andover Academy, and Dr. George Donohue, Pennsylvania State Historian, who have been conducting a party of scientists' research along the Valley of the Susquehanna, have uncovered an Indian mound at Tioga Point, on the upper portion of Queen Ester's Flats, on what is known as the Murray Farm, a short distance from Sayre, Pa., which promises rich additions to Indian lore. In the mound uncovered were found the bones of sixty-eight men which are believed to have been buried seven hundred years ago. The average height of these men when the skeletons were assembled was seven feet, while many were much taller. Further evidence of their gigantic size was found in large cells or axes hewn from stone buried in the grave. On some of the skulls two inches above the perfectly formed forehead were protrusions of bone, evidently horns that had been there since birth. Members of the expedition say that it is the first discovery of its kind on record.

## Canada's Contribution To Carelessness

### Annual Fire Loss Exceeds the Interest Charge on Her War Expenditure

In war time, and while many interests are urging thrift and economy, the Canadian people are burning up their created resources at a much greater rate this year than last.

During the first five months of 1916, the fire loss in Canada has exceeded that of January to May, 1915, by approximately \$3,000,000 or \$600,000 per month. At this rate of increase, our fire loss will exceed that of 1915 by \$7,200,000.

Canada has need of all her financial resources. She is borrowing money to carry on the war, and is paying 5 per cent. interest thereon. The additional fire loss of 1916 would therefore pay the interest charge on the recent war loan of \$100,000,000 and would pay \$2,200,000 of the principal. Canada's average annual fire loss, of over \$23,000,000 would pay 5 per cent. interest on approximately half a billion dollars. Our fire loss is, however, something for which we are receiving no value, either financial or patriotic; it is simply a tax, due in great part to carelessness, which Canadians appear willing to pay, and which they, as a whole, are doing little to avert.

## A Call to the Towns

### When Roads Through Country Points Are Kept in Better Repair Than in the Towns

It is high time that the rural sections of America called to the towns to mend their ways and their streets. This is our conclusion after a summer tour of hundreds of miles through a prosperous country. We found highways in rural sections well kept and comfortable, but there was a far different story in the small cities and in the numerous towns and villages through which we passed. The main country roads were smooth boulevards compared with the streets in the average town or city. In some places where the homes were handsome and the factories busy the streets were full of holes.

It was a striking illustration of the greatest road failure in America. Small cities and towns have lagged. A roads expert, who has recently travelled over most of the country, says the fault is general. In the past five years the rural situation has vastly improved, but the small city and town showing is sad. When you near a settlement you begin to bump.

For this the explanation is that the town or city has too much local politics. A banker said to us: "We have two factions and each is so busy fighting the other that nothing is done for the town." It is a great pity. The very communities that ought to be ahead on good thoroughfares are behind.

Perhaps farmers might jog them into right action by taking their patronage to towns and cities that provide good streets to travel over.—Country Gentleman.

## Exhibition of War Superstitions

Professor Archonhold, of the Royal Astronomical Society, Berlin has organized an interesting exhibition, which is being patronized by all classes of society. It is principally made up of amulets and charms of all sorts carried by German soldiers in the superstitious belief that their possession is proof against harm or death.

A particularly popular object advertised as possessing occult protective power is a "Letter from Heaven," which is being sold in huge quantities at 2 1-2d. to 3d. a copy.

It is described as "an unfailing shield against all hateful persons, witchcraft, and works of the devil." Bearing the mystic initials "S.J.F.K. H.B.K.N.K." it declares that "at the command of the Angel Michael all guns must cease firing at him who carries this letter with him."

No letters from the Kaiser are on exhibition.

What is the cause of social unrest? "The desire," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "of the workman for leisure and of the leisurely man for something to keep him busy."

## Terms of Peace

### American Paper Comments on Opinion Expressed by Lord Bryce

No Englishman has a higher place in the esteem of the American public than Lord Bryce, and his statement of the reasons why the allies cannot consent to a permanent peace will have greater weight with many than any official pronouncement would have. Speaking at a luncheon in London in honor of James M. Beck, he said that he had received an address, signed by some Americans, a large proportion of whom had come from Germany, urging that, since the war must end in a draw, it was best to make peace at once and save further bloodshed. The plea is not novel; it has been put forth, though not in so many words, by the German government. As Lord Bryce pointed out, however, neither the premise nor the conclusion is admissible. The war is not in the least likely to end in a draw. The allies have made too many sacrifices to be contented with that. They are bound to fight on either to victory or defeat. Lord Bryce is confident of the former, not only because of the recent successes on land, but because Great Britain holds the sea and her supremacy there cannot now be shaken. Whether the German government is losing heart or not, it has not yet reached the point of being willing to offer any terms the allies can accept, and a peace that would be only a truce is not to be thought of for a moment.

All this ought to be plain to Americans, though many of us apparently have even yet failed to see it. "We are fighting," says Lord Bryce, "for great principles—principles vital to the future of mankind, principles which the German government outraged and which must at all costs be vindicated." Any impartial study of the origin of the war makes this clear. The contest is one between two ideals of conduct, two kinds of civilization which cannot possibly exist side by side. It is an irreconcilable conflict if ever there were one. That is why President Wilson's theory that we have no concern with its causes, that it is a madness in which we are happily not involved, that we should seek for peace with no regard to the issues at stake, is rather staggering to the plain wayfaring man. It is not a question of destroying the German nation. "What we do desire," says Lord Bryce, "is to exorcise an evil spirit and discredit the military caste which delights in war, and threatens not only Europe, but all countries, America included." The kind of settlement the pacifists urge would defeat this object. It is no true service to humanity to leave the evil conditions which produced the war untouched. It is difficult to see how there can be any intelligent disagreement with Lord Bryce on this point.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Preparedness for Farmers

### A Matter to Which Farmers of Canada Should Give Necessary Attention

Hard times and debt are the farmer's greatest enemies. Growing food for the family and feed for the live stock are his best form of preparedness against these evils. In the war for prosperity good gardens, fresh eggs, milk and butter, home raised ham, plenty of grain and hay—these are the weapons to use against the foe if success is to be obtained. The best managed farm requires that the farmer shall not buy food stuffs either for his family or his live stock. By proper preparedness methods, eggs will be provided for, even when the hens are not laying; fruit and vegetables will be in cans on the closet shelves when they are not in the garden; there will be canned meat, smoked meat or pickled meat, when fresh meat is not available and the silo will afford succulent feed for the stock when there is none in the fields.

A well balanced farm business insures against losses and provides a much better utilization of the labor and equipment. The matter of preparedness is one to which Canadian farmers should give increasing attention, in more senses than one.—Montreal Family Herald.

## An Outdoor Fireplace

Cooking out of doors, with the exception of baking, means health, pleasure, and comfort for the cook, and doing the washing there, too, comes under the same heading. This is, of course, for the hot summer days, and gives the housewife a taste of the enjoyments and benefits of camping. The fireplace needed is very simple of construction. Set up two piles of bricks about two feet high and three feet long, leaving one and one-half feet between or room enough to build a fire. Then procure a piece of heavy tin or sheet iron large enough to extend a little over the bricks, say two by three and one-half feet, and place over the bricks. Over this any food can be easily cooked. Fuel can be economized by burning any rubbish that has accumulated, as nothing in the way of fuel is harmful to this primitive stove. Then set the table out under the trees, and the family has the pleasure of camping without leaving home.

Wife, pleadingly—I'm afraid Oliver will not love me any more, at least not so much as you used to.

Husband—Why?

Wife—Because you always let me get up to light the fire now.

Husband—Nonsense, my dear!

Your getting up to light the fires makes me love you all the more!

## Crimes of Germany

### Can Never Live Down the Disgrace of Her Acts

The history of the war may be forgotten, the terrible stories told by the commissions that investigated the crimes committed in Belgium may pass from memory, but the story of Germany's crimes will live forever in the painting and cartoons of the artists who have depicted them.

Germany can never live down the disgrace of her deeds, for these great cartoons have found permanent places in the picture galleries of Europe. They will hang there as a constant reminder of the nation that emerged a barbarian through its thin veil of civilization. As long as the great galleries stand, Germany must face the disgrace. Can the yever again laud their Kultur?

And, while artists of Holland and the United States, as well as those of the entente countries, are picturing the deeds committed in the name of Germany no great artist has arisen to prevent a pictorial defence for the Kaiser. This is one phase of the war in which Germany has no defence. And the punishment will continue longer than the lives of those who penetrated the horrible crimes.—Ottawa Free Press.

## Echo of Waterloo

### Grandson of "Marshal Forward" Bluecher No Friend of Prussians

Prince Gebhardt Bluecher von Wahlstatt, grandson of the first and famous Prince Bluecher of Waterloo fame, is dead as the result of a fall from his horse near Breslau.

The grandson of old "Marshal Forward" was no friend of the Prussians. For many years prior to the outbreak of the war he lived in England, and in 1899 the Prussian House of Lords declared he had forfeited his seat in that body.

Prince Bluecher carried on a legal warfare with the city of Berlin over taxation and similar matters, for the greater part of his life. He also planned to lease his palace at Brandenburg as a cafe, and the city was compelled to invoke the courts to prevent what it considered a desecration.

Litigation with his ten children also occupied a good deal of the Prince's time. His eldest son held a high salaried position in London, which he lost at the beginning of the war. He sued his father for a yearly allowance of 50,000 marks, and the Prince was ordered by the court to pay half that sum up to last January and 15,000 yearly thereafter.

## After Harvest Cultivation

The following extracts are from the report on Illustration Farms given at the annual meeting of the Conservation Commission in January, 1916:

Five of the farmers chosen to conduct illustration work had been practising after-harvest cultivation previous to the visits of the Commission's instructor. Since his visits, twenty of the farmers have adopted this practice. Eighteen state that it has helped to keep down weeds, and that it has increased their yields and the profits from their farms.

George R. Barrie (Galt, Ont.): "Our experience with after-harvest cultivation has proven to us that it helps greatly in keeping down weeds and the land is in a better condition to withstand the drought the next year."

W. T. Hands, (Perth, Ont.): "Excepting clover seed production and seedling this is in my opinion the most important illustration. We find it pays from every standpoint and as proof that this part of the work has been noticed many of the farmers in this district are demonstrating its value for themselves and the acreage increases yearly. Three years ago this was not done."

Thos. Hall, (Brooklin, Ont.): "If one wants good crops he has to gang plough and cultivate after the harvest."

Thomas McDowell, (Shawville, P.Q.):

"After-harvest cultivation was not practised in this community until three years ago and now many farmers are doing quite a lot of it and find it very profitable for it usually insures a good catch of grass and clover, leaving the land quite porous and fertile."

Albert Schurman, (Central Bedeque, P.E.I.): "I notice many of my neighbors are taking up this practise."—F.C.N.

## Future of Liquid Air

Prof. A. L. Clark of Queen's University, who has returned from Holland, where he went on invitation of Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, the famous director of the great physics laboratory at Leyden University, to investigate further into the question of liquefying air, states that he succeeded in determining more accurately the temperature at which air liquefies and freezes. The result of the joint experiment of Professors Onnes and Clark are to be published in the proceedings of the Royal Academy of Amsterdam. Prof. Onnes expressed the opinion that liquid air has a great commercial future, and that within twenty-five years it will be extensively used in connection with the mechanical arts. A liquid air machine will be installed at Queen's by Prof. Clark, so that he may continue his experiments.

## Notable Hymns

### Some Hymns of the Christian Church, Both Old and Recent Compositions

The majority of sacred songs in common usage today, are compositions of modern years. In the centuries long ago, the hymnologist compiled his verses of Prayer and Praise, a few of which contributions have been preserved and are retained within the hymnals of present times. The earliest effort of the hymn writer is possibly that of the Greek, Synesius, an African bishop in the fifth century. This song, "Lord Jesus, Think On Me," has been translated by Rev. A. W. Chatfield, an English clergyman, and is considered a masterpiece of verse in remote era. The greatest maker of sacred verse was Fanny Crosby. Upwards of one hundred selections have emanated from her pen; of these, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," is of world wide knowledge. To John Mason Neale, an Episcopalian vicar, forty-four hymns must be credited; the major number are translations from Greek and Latin of very early period. One of the best known hymnologists of recent decades, was Bickersleith, Bishop of the English diocese of Exeter. He has bequeathed to Christendom, fourteen songs, of which, "Till He Come, O Let The Words," is couched in most sublime phrasing. Possibly more people have heard the immortal composition of Young, "There is a Happy Land, Far, Far away," than any other sacred verse. The evening song, "Glory to Thee, My God This Night," forever perpetuates the name of Bishop Keir; another hymn of the darkening shadows is Keble's "Son of My Soul." A compilation of Bishop Heber, "Holy, Holy, Holy! Lord God Almighty," is known to the furthestmost isles of the sea, and Keble's "All People That on Earth do Dwell," is a never fading flower, a remark likewise applicable to "Rock of Ages" master effort of Toplady. Cowper, the poet, will forever be remembered by, "O For a Closer Walk With God," while Smart's "Hark! Hark! My Soul," is perchance of more frequent usage than many other compilations. The immortal songs of Francis Ridley Havergal, are couched in an especial phrasing. Her best known writing is the consecration hymn, "Take My Life and Let it Be." A composition of beautiful language is Gould's, "Jesus, Saviour Pilot Me," and White's, "Oft in Danger, Oft in Woe," is a general favorite.

In the various books of songs and solos, many hundreds of choice compilations are found. It is possible the "Glory Song" would be very difficult to excel.

The vocal features of the Christian Church today, are not in similitude with such prevalent in the years of our forefathers. Then, congregational singing was the practice, a part of the service which in these times with so many denominations, is a relic only, and superseded by choir renditions of anthems and similar music, yet whether such constitute an improvement or otherwise, it introduces us into a wide area of thought. There are likewise hymns rarely or never used in these years; amongst such is, "There is a Fountain Filled With Blood," and this is perchance one of the grandest compositions in the hymnals of years gone by, or those of 1916.—J. D. A. Evans.

## Learn How to Swim

Good swimmers are drowned now and then, but most of the victims lose their lives because they are not able to swim. As between the swimmer and the non-swimmer the chances for escape in an emergency are as ten to one. The point of the important lesson is driven home with emphasis every summer, and still it apparently needs urging as much as it did twenty years ago. Most of people seem to regard swimming not as an important accomplishment, but merely as an optional recreation, like golf, tennis, or china painting. And yet any of us may be confronted at any time with a crisis that makes swimming an art more important for the moment than that of walking. The folly of the common neglect is heightened by the fact that it is an art as easily acquired as the ability to walk. And once acquired it is never lost. Learn to swim! It is one of the most important items in the equipment of personal preparedness for summer.—From the Providence Journal.

## A Testing Time for Germans

Internal combustion may follow external compression upon Germany. The day may be drawing near, if it is not already here, when the conditions predicted by the All-Highest at the beginning of hostilities will be realized. Addressing the army then, the Kaiser said: "Children of my guard, you are now my soldiers, mine, body and soul! You have sworn to obey all my commands; from this day on you must know but the enemy. And if I command you some day to fire upon your relatives, your fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, remember your oath and obey."—Victoria Times.

## Where Government is Efficient

One thing that all thoughtful agriculturists are agreed upon—and they are backed up by the vast thinking class in the big centres—is the general inefficiency of Government, taking Canada as a whole, in matters pertaining to the development of the soil and the general resource thereof in this richest of all northern lands in the world.—Winnipeg Tribune.



## International Stock Food

We have a large stock of International Stock Food, Tonic, Condition Powders, Etc., for Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry. Something for every animal, sick or well.

**Now is a good time to stock up with Newcastle Coal**

while it can be bought. The scarcity of miners is going to make coal very hard to buy this winter. **BUY NOW.**

**McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.**

DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA

Simply a little rub with a cloth keeps the highly burnished cooking top always glistening, dustless clean, without blacking; in four pieces it cannot warp or bulge.

**McClary's Kootenay Range**

It won't be hard to decide what range you want in your kitchen after I show you the Kootenay's special features.

"Sold by W. G. Liesemer"

## Reply to "Protest"

EDITOR PIONEER:—Re "A Protest" in last week's Pioneer.

While reading it I was wondering whether we had compulsory military service in Canada.

If I remember well, Sir Sam Hughes says not, and won't have, but here is a little tin Kaiser who wants the school board to discharge a teacher who has not enlisted.

There are numbers of young men who are loyal and patriotic to the core but who for good and sufficient reasons must stay at home and who find it takes a great deal of moral courage to withstand the cowardly attacks of men hiding under a non de plume, and stabbing their victim in the back by asking the school board to do a dirty job. A great deal more might be said on this subject, but I know the Didsbury School Board will be fair to their teacher despite the maudlin vapourings of a true patriot.

Yours very truly,

THEO. REIST.

Didsbury, Aug. 28, 1916

## FOR RED CROSS WORKERS

CALGARY, ALTA., AUG. 18, 1916

MRS. A. G. STUDER,  
RED CROSS BRANCH,  
DIDSBURY, ALTA.

DEAR MRS. STUDER:—Please accept our hearty thanks for an extremely nice shipment of supplies which arrived on August 17th. Will you please convey our appreciation to all the workers who contributed to these supplies?

Everything sent proved most satisfactory and I have nothing to suggest in regard to any of the articles. Again thanking you for your interest, I remain,

Yours very truly,

MARY E. WAAGEN,

Hon. Superintendent of Supplies  
Alberta Provincial Branch

## FALL TERM

September 5 is the opening date of our Fall Term. Let us prepare you for business. If you can't pay cash you can pay when you get a position. The best investment you can make is in a practical education. Our unsurpassed equipment and our staff of experts are at your service. The Garbutt School of Calgary is not the cheapest but the best, and it pays to attend the best. Write the Principal, **F. G. Garbutt** today for catalogue.

**Garbutt Business College**

## SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

## DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE  
OTTAWA.

## A WEEKLY MESSAGE

## TO OUR PATRONS

We have bought a **CAR OF FRUIT** which will arrive about **SEPT. 5th.**

Fruit is a short crop so we advise our patrons to do their canning early.

"A dollar saved is a dollar earned." This is an old saying but a true one.

It is our constant aim to buy goods from our wholesalers at prices which will enable us to sell to our patrons at money saving prices.

These prices take effect on Thursday, Aug. 31st, and last for one week.

### SMOKED AND SALT MEATS---SPECIAL

Acorn Hams, boned and rolled, per lb. 25c	Smoked Shoulders, boned and rolled, per lb. 23c	Peameal Back Bacon, per lb. 27c
Breakfast Bacon, per lb. 27c	Bologna, per lb. 12½c	Weiners, 2 lbs. for 35c
Dry Salt Bacon, per lb. 20c	Boiled Ham, lb. 40c	Ashland Minced Ham, per lb. 25c
	Roast Ham, lb. 40c	

We have just received a shipment of Fresh Made Fancy Biscuits which we will sell on Saturday only, at 2 lbs. for 25c.

Also a fresh lot of "North West Family" Sodas at 2 boxes for 45c

CANNED GOODS	CEREALS and SUGAR	GENERAL GROCERIES
Tomatoes, 7 for \$1.00	Corn Flakes, 7 for 50c	Herrings, 2 for 25c
Corn, 9 for 1.00	Puffed Wheat, 2 for 25c	Sardines, 4 for 25c
Peas, 9 for 1.00	S. Wheat Biscuits, 2 for 25c	Coffee Beans, 4 lbs. for \$1.00
Beans, 9 for 1.00	Grape Nuts, 3 for 40c	Macaroni, 3 packages 25c
Salmon, 9 for 1.00	Porridge Oats, 2 for 45c	Black Tea, 3 lbs. \$1.10
	B. C. Sugar, 20 lb. sack \$2.00	Pure Maple Syrup, in ½ gal. tin 95c

YOU WILL FIND OUR STORES HEADQUARTERS FOR FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

We have just received a shipment of "Princess Clothing" for women, including Suits, Coats, and Skirts. This is a "High Grade" of well tailored clothing which gives service and satisfaction. Call and examine our fall goods.

**WILLIAMS & LITTLE, Didsbury, Alta.**



## FASHIONS AND FANCIES

IT is surprising how the vogue of the Japanese or kimono waist has hung on since it first appeared several seasons ago. Its strenuous use in its first seasons was enough to kill it for ever, one would have thought. But, with this summer's finery, back it came as fresh as when it was first adapted to the Western woman and far more shapely.

The Japanese waist of this year is cut by the dressmaker, who has learned to handle it for any figure, young or old.

A lovely gown seen on an elderly woman of queenly figure was of grey satin, with a pointed tunic of Persian-patterned chiffon in shades of grey. The waist, which was of chiffon, had a round neck finished with silk braiding done in a delicate tracery, and above this there was a flat yoke of handsome white lace. The tunic, which was pointed at the front and back, had a wide band of the satin all around it.

Another dress, mainly of gauze, was of blue satin veiled with pink chiffon and again with pink chiffon printed with

it depends largely upon the design. As the cutaway in one or another of its forms is one of the most favored designs, the shorter lengths are bound to prevail, "shorter" being taken to mean any length above three-quarters.

The dark coat with light-colored skirts is one of the most promising features for fall. Coats of black satin are being worn now whenever the weather permits of a wrap of any sort, with lingerie frocks. A stunning combination is one of these coats of black satin lined with white, cut after the jaunty model just described, worn over a dress of black and white Egyptian tissue or a chiffon cotton voile.

In a group of smartly gowned women there were two of these contrasting coat suits; one in black with a dress of black and white striped silk in which the skirt was trimmed with a wide band of white, and the other in an old blue coat of lustrous satin, worn with a very short-skirted frock of blue and white mull. In the fall, the flimsy dresses will be exchanged for foulards, and then the coat will serve admirably throughout the season, or until it is time to resurrect the fur coat.

Furs will figure more than ever, for the best of the trimming effects. In Paris, the chiffons and grenadines, and even muslins, and sheer organdies have been trimmed with fur. True, only the narrowest possible bandings are used in this fashion, but it points the way to fur trimming as a fall feature, and indicates that the wearing of furs generally will begin much earlier than before. Most of the fur establishments are anticipating this.

As regards the position of the waist-line, the autumn will see it raised, but just how the line will finally be adjusted can only be conjectured. It already is being worn from one to two inches higher than normal, but as the skirts are fashioned at the top, this has not been sufficient to alter the outline of the figure. One sees as many bodiless models as those with belts or girdles, but the waist-line is usually defined in some way, with shirrs, plaits or stitched bands, or, perhaps, merely a piping or cording. In any case, the skirt and blouse are attached to each other.

It is surprising, reviewing the popularity of the one-piece costume, how well the lingerie waist holds its own. With linen or repp skirts they are wonderfully attractive for morning wear.

After all, it is to the accessories of the costume that the dash and picturesque of present fashions are due—the headgear which has anything of novelty in its favor, and, if too odd at times, is precisely suited to the frocks with which it is worn; the sunshades with their brilliant hues or their delicate linings; and the footwear—the short skirts in the matter, and the shops, recognizing this, have done their utmost to meet the demand. The result is a delightful assortment of models in which the low-cut pump leads for street wear and the very low toe slipper of suede or satin, rosette or buckle decorated, and of the gown color, for indoor wear.

The quality of satin in vogue this year is all that is beautiful. It is soft rather than shiny, and luxurious rather than hard to the touch. It is, too, a trifle more heavy than the paper-like quality that was fashionable some years ago. This satin is known in Paris as "satin cloth," and that is, perhaps, a better description of it than satin. The newest use for black satin is in chic little stoles. These are about a yard and a half long. A width of the satin is sewn together,



Street Suit of Black Satin

a training pattern of orchids, and the result was a perfect orchid shade. The bottom of the skirt had a wide band of orchid-colored satin, and the tunic, which was straight around, was shirred into a narrower band of the same satin, the two bands being about two inches apart. The round neck had a band of the orchid satin with a piped band of the printed chiffon. The girdle was of the satin, and was very narrow, fastened with a small, handsomely jewelled buckle.

Another transparent gown was of black chiffon over very deep vivid blue. The skirt had a deep band of the blue satin at the bottom and the long, straight tunic was banded with the same satin. At one side the front at the bottom and the long, straight tunic was banded with the same satin. At one side the front at the bottom of the tunic there was an odd square ornament of heavily braided satin done in blue and black. The side of the tunic had a simulated closing outlined with blue soutache and occasional little ornaments. The kimono waist, crossing over the front, was outlined with the soutache and little braid ornaments. An ornament of the elaborate braiding like the one on the skirt trimmed the shoulders and the cuffs. The yoke, with V front, was of white shirred net finished around the neck with a little frill. The big black hat had a blue satin bow.

A white chiffon cloth had a novel trimming of eyelet embroidery done in a very fine pattern with blue. A band of the embroidery ran from the bottom of the skirt to the belt, and across the front of the skirt there was a slanting piece of the same needlework. The bottom of the blouse had a band of the embroidery and it trimmed the sleeves. The round neck had a deep frill of the chiffon and the short sleeves an upturned frill of the same kind. The belt was blue satin. Straps of the tucked chiffon crossed the shoulders from the back to the front and these were piped on the outside with blue satin. A mushroom hat with crown entirely covered with a big puff of blue and white dotted foulard and trimmed at the front with a single rose was worn with the crown.

Length of the skirt and the position of the waist-line are perplexing. However, there is an indication that we shall be called upon to drag around even a few superfluous inches of material with our street clothes. On the contrary, the tendency is toward the more general use of the short skirt, with trailing robes reserved for the more formal occasions. Trousseau skirts have crept back to ankle instead of instep length, and the change is a most acceptable one in connection with the scanty models.

The majority of the fall coats have the deep rolling collar. Many fasten well on one side if not directly in line with the under-arm seam. This brings the shawl collar into constant requisition, but it is frequently varied by a second collar, which sets out over the shoulders. As to the coat length,



Gown of Black Crepe de Soie

making the stole a good half-yard wide. No trimming is put on, but at the ends are large black tassels.

Some of the most effective and becoming gowns seen in London are designed without an inch of trimming. Others have simply a border or hem of contrasting color, the neck cut low and left collarless, and the little straight kimono sleeves cut off at any length to suit the fancy of the wearer, the hems stitched with a simple band of color.

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It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally

good for the external bearings.

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delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

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makes the wheel so nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

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insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion. Changes of weather do not affect it.

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## 2 in 1 SHOE POLISH

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### FOR THAT NEW HOUSE

## Sackett Plaster Board

The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Limited  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

### MUMMIES AS MEDICINE

THAT mummies were supposed by reputable physicians only about half a century ago, to have curative powers, seems incredible, but we are assured by an editorial writer in The Hospital that such was the case. He says:

"The mummies made use of were of two kinds, genuine and artificial. The former were snatched by the Arabs from the burial places of the valley of the Nile and sent into Europe and Asia. The therapeutic virtues of these were attributed to the asphalt with which the embalmer had impregnated the bodies, and of which Galen and the other Greek physicians acknowledged the healing virtues in cases of colds, eczema, convulsions, epilepsy, suppuration, and other maladies. The author also asserts that the very name—mummy—is derived from a Persian and Arabic

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

word meaning asphalt, and that it was only at a later date that the word was used exclusively to refer to embalmed bodies. Mummies were so generally used in Persia as remedies that the Shah offered them as presents to friendly sovereigns. Louis XIV. and Catherine received gold boxes filled with mummified limbs, and as late as 1809 Queen Caroline of England was ordered mummy extract by her physicians. In the absence of authentic mummies, such as the soil of Egypt alone could furnish, an artificial variety was manufactured in other varieties."

A Near Neighbor—"Was your husband kind to you during your illness?" "Kind, Oh, indeed, mum, Mike was more like a neighbor than a husband." The Smile Reminiscent—"I see you are smiling at my jokes," said the waiting contributor, hopefully. "Yes," replied the editor, "that courtesy is due when one meets old friends."



## Eggs And The Poultry Trade

The Western Canadian Farmers' Great Opportunity to Build Up a Profitable Industry

Perhaps never again will Canadian Farmers have such a wonderful opportunity presented to them of developing a great, profitable, and abiding egg and poultry trade with Great Britain as is literally being thrown in their way today; and most assuredly, if this great opportunity is grasped promptly, the result will be a poultry industry of such magnitude and profitability as has never been dreamed of even by the most enthusiastic.

There is a demand in the British market for eggs and poultry such as has never been known before. From the year 1909 to 1913 the imports of eggs into Great Britain increased from 177,108,334 dozens to 215,799,500 dozens. Owing to war conditions it is estimated that for 1915 and 1916 at least 100,000,000 dozens of this supply must be cut off so far as the former sources of supply are concerned.

At the time of the outbreak of the European war Canada's exports of eggs amounted to practically nil. We were not producing a sufficient quantity of eggs for home consumption, and our imports of eggs were increasing year by year.

Since the outbreak of the war Canada has exported considerable quantities of eggs to Great Britain; and careful consideration of the business done with Great Britain during the period from the fall of 1914 to the present time will show us, not only that we are in danger of losing a golden opportunity, but that the opportunity is ours if we will accept it.

In the first place, then, it is to be feared that we have not been shipping eggs of such quality as will encourage a continued demand from Britain after the time of stress has passed, simply because we have not had eggs of such quality as we might quite easily have had to ship. In spite of this unfortunate fact, owing to the wonderfully favorable conditions existing in Canada for the production of the very finest quality of eggs, Canadian eggs have commanded higher prices on the British markets than United States eggs, which goes to show what could be accomplished if the effort were made.

Now comes the question "How have we managed to export eggs to the British markets at all?" Simply by slightly increasing our production and sending out our own eggs and replacing them with imported eggs. Then, taking our western eggs we find that the eastern egg dealers, in their efforts to meet the export demand, came west to buy eggs, but found that our western eggs generally were not of a quality such as would find favor on the British markets, so they shipped every eastern egg possible and retained the western eggs for home consumption. Looking at the condition of the industry in Alberta today what do we find? There has been an even greater shortage than usual this season, the reasons for this being various; but in which are included a lack of interest and correct methods on the part of many. This shortage presents an opportunity to those who are only too ready to grasp it of shipping eggs into Canada to meet the ever rapidly increasing demand on the part of the consumer of eggs. The result is that United States, Chinese, and other eggs step in and replace the Canadian, the Alberta eggs, and instead of drawing money into our country we are sending good money out of the country, allowing others to snatch from us a terribly large portion of an industry so valuable, so easy to make a start in, and the returns from which, if correctly conducted in its every phase are so quickly realized.

Today the Alberta hen has an average production to her credit of forty-nine eggs per annum,—which might quite easily be increased by one hundred per cent., given correct methods of breeding, feeding, housing, and general care; and this with exceedingly little added expense in running the flocks.

It is true that our producers here are faced by many discouragements owing to the unsatisfactory marketing conditions which have prevailed; but a great opportunity is being offered to the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, by the Dominion and Provincial Department of Agriculture, to remedy these conditions and take this wonderful industry seriously. When we consider how few even today look upon poultry raising as one of the most important branches of agriculture and then, in spite of this fact, see that the estimated value of eggs alone produced in Canada in 1915 was \$30,000,000, what might be expected if the industry should be taken seriously and conducted as a real business? In 1911 the actual value of the poultry industry in eggs and poultry sold off our Canadian farms was two and a half times the value of the whole fruit crop; six times the value of all the sheep; and half the value of all the cattle produced. Still the demand is for more and better poultry and eggs. The opportunity is here to build up a wonderful and profitable industry. Shall we throw this opportunity away for others to snatch, and regret our mistake in the future?

England, Spain and Switzerland have prohibited the exportation of needles, and the knit goods industry of France is suffering from its inability to purchase knitting needles from these countries.

## Development of Submarine

M. P. Prophesies Future Submarine Like Great Liner

Sir Joseph Compton Rickett, M. P., makes a startling prediction as to the future service of the submarine. "Very soon," he avers, "the Atlantic will be darkened by huge airships, and its depths explored by submarines. Submerged traffic of warships or liners will be conducted with immunity from weather."

Germany boasts that she is building vessels so capacious that they will carry mails and passengers to America. There is really no limit to their possible size except the depth of water in which they will have to operate.

"The submarine of today will be the exhibit of a future museum like the old rocket, the pioneer locomotive of the railway world. Compared with the early twentieth century specimen, the submarine of the future will resemble an Atlantic liner beside a river steamboat."

"In this development we shall recover our communications, for, in time of war we shall adopt the alternative of sub-aqueous navigation. The darkness of the sea depths will provide the path of safety for the great liners, and our imports, exports, and passengers will pass freely from continent to continent. On quiet days we may navigate the surface, but plunge below to escape the buffet of storm or the hail of shell. The freedom of the seas will be translated from an expression into a fact."

"Having become amphibious we can use the waters in the way best suited to the purpose. A battle fleet will grow as sportive as a school of whales. Forty feet below the surface an everlasting peace begins, but it will be no longer the peace of the tomb, but the still waters and green pastures of Neptune. Attempts may be made to detect the approach of other submerged vessels, but it is doubtful whether the vibration of water will convey sufficient information."

## State Socialism

Sweeping Extension of System Predicted For Germany

If straws show which way the wind blows there is to be a sweeping extension of State Socialism in Germany. That country's foremost writers on economics and finance are now giving the matter serious attention, and much is being done by the various cities and smaller municipalities to the same end. For instance, at the moment, the government has a sugar and cigarette monopoly under consideration, according to the special Berlin correspondent of the New York Sun, who also says that both these monopolies were seriously considered even before the war.

As regards the municipalities, they are under pressure of the British food blockade, being forced by the necessity of providing the highest possible supply of food stuffs for the urban population, to start farming on their own account. For instance, such towns as Hanover and Mainz have bought landed estates for municipal cultivation, and it is intended to thus improve the supply of milk and pork for their own localities. Frankfurt is to erect a municipal slaughter house, while Ulm has undertaken chicken farming on a large scale. Coblenz has bought cattle and pigs in large numbers to be placed upon municipal property.

The Berlin papers are inclined to look upon these economic and socialistic changes with a favorable eye and as good signs. They contend that there is altogether too much vacant land given over to luxury, and once they can get this land under cultivation and put to useful and productive occupation so much the better for the country as a whole. And once they have learned to feed themselves there will be no further necessity to look to the outside world for supplies as was done previous to the present war.—Toronto Saturday Night.

## A Trifle Dangerous

The scene was a wrecked village a few miles behind the British lines in Northern France. It has been fought through and probably under the impression that troops were billeted among the ruins, the Germans dropped shells on the miserable place at frequent intervals.

The village, however, only contained a score of natives and a Red Cross motor detachment, who found shelter in the cellars and slept indifferent to the work of the Kaiser. The invariable morning question, relates "The Motor," addressed to the old lady who presided over this underground hotel, was "Has there been much doing during the night?" "Ah, monsieur," she replied, "the Prussians dropped 200 shells on our town last night. I really think we shall have to move from here; this war is beginning to be dangerous."

The Committee on Lands recommends very earnestly, to individual farmers and to all local, provincial and Dominion authorities concerned with the matter, that no effort be spared to reduce, as quickly and as far as practicable, the prevalence of weeds, and to bring about generally, on the farms, cultivated fields and seeds which shall be reasonably clean;

Further, that steps should be taken to introduce to the people, and the scholars in our schools, methods of carrying on the work of weed extermination.—From Report of Seventh Annual Meeting of the Commission of Conservation.

## Canada's Forests

Much Timber Will Be Required For Reconstruction Work in Europe

The economic importance of the forest resources of this continent will be greatly enhanced as a result of the war. Enormous quantities of timber are necessarily used for military purposes in addition to what is unavoidably destroyed in the fighting zone.

The shortage of tonnage has made it impracticable for the needed supplies of timber to be furnished on any large scale from Canada or the United States, and, as a result, heavy cutting has become necessary in the belligerent countries. While England is not generally regarded as a forest country, and has made relatively little progress in public forestry, there is still in England and Scotland a considerable amount of timber, mostly on royal and private estates. The imperative necessity for utilizing this timber has resulted in the dispatch of a battalion of Canadian woodsmen to cut it for war purposes. Very large quantities have also been cut in France and in Russia. In Belgium, the Germans have cut a large proportion of the timber and have used it in military operations or shipped it to Germany.

The result of all this over-cutting will mean a heavy shortage of timber for reconstruction purposes after the war, when it should be possible to make large shipments from this continent. This will mean a largely increased drain upon Canadian forests, and serves to emphasize the necessity for still more complete conservation of this tremendously valuable asset. If Canada is to take full advantage of her opportunities for world-service in this direction.

The greatest enemy of the forest is and always has been fire. It has been estimated that the average annual forest fire loss in this country is sufficient to pay the interest on the recent Dominion loan of \$100,000,000. To reduce this loss, it is necessary not only to grant larger appropriations for fire-ranging services, but also to reorganize such services in a number of cases, with a view of securing a dollar's worth of protection for every dollar spent. It has been stated on competent authority that at present more money is wasted on forest fire protection, for lack of proper organization and supervision, than is expended advantageously.

The importance of the forest in the internal economy of Canada is shown by the fact that the average total value of forest products of Canada is in the neighborhood of \$180,000,000, or an average wealth production of about \$25 per head of population. Nearly \$8,000,000 in direct revenue is received annually by the federal and provincial governments from the sale or lease of cutting rights to publicly-owned timber lands and from royalty and stumpage payments made upon timber so cut. Some 5,000 wood-using industries in Canada are directly dependent upon the supply of timber cut from non-agricultural lands.

## Kitchener's Forebodings of the Sea

One remarkable revelation may without impropriety be made about Lord Kitchener. It is that he had a sort of foreboding of an accident at sea. So much was this the case that he never crossed from Dover to Calais without wearing a lifebelt waistcoat, one that he had specially made for him in Egypt before he made his famous advance on Khartoum. Though so often on the sea and an excellent sailor, he detested a sea passage, and never felt comfortable on board any ship. He always complained that the sea affected his otherwise excellent sight,—excellent, that is, considering his age and how much he had been exposed to a tropical sun. Another curious point was that, whilst he always acquired curios in any part of the world in which he might be, he took care never to allow his purchases to be on the vessel on which he was a passenger.—Manchester Guardian.

## Hitting Back

At a certain church in a Jersey town it is the invariable custom of the clergyman to kiss the bride after the ceremony. A young woman who was about to be married in the church did not relish the prospect and instructed her prospective husband to tell the clergyman that she did not wish him to kiss her. The bridegroom obeyed the instructions given. "Well, Harry," said the young woman when he appeared, "did you tell the minister that I did not wish him to kiss me?"

"Yes."

"And what did he say?"

"He said that, in that case, he would charge only half the usual fee."

"You married a rich wife, didn't you?" asked Jones of his friend.

"Yes," he sighed, "but she's not declared any dividend yet."

Barrister's Wife—So your client was acquitted of murder. On what grounds?

Barrister—Insanity. We proved that his father once spent two years in an asylum.

Barrister's Wife—But he didn't die, he?

Barrister—Yes. He was doctor there, but we had not time to bring that fact out.—Tit-Bits.

## France's Mighty Passion

Sacrificing Everything So That Liberty May Live

Vast as the effort of England has been, it would not be possible to claim for us the intensity of spirit that makes France in these days such a revelation of national passion. It would be strange if that were possible. We do not live in the visible presence of war. To equal the passion of France we should have to share its tragedy—we should have to see England from Liverpool, through the Potteries, to Birmingham and the Wash in the hands of the enemy, every village and town over that long line of battle in ruins, a belt of desolation extending right through the heart of England, all the resources of Lancashire and Yorkshire feeding the fires of the enemy and all over the country north of London given over to the operations of war. That has been something like the position of France for nearly two years and under that terrific grandeur and a devotion of spirit as splendid as anything in history.

It is that revelation which has burst on me with profound meaning through the emotions of these thrilling days. I have seen a nation in agony, but it is an agony borne with a greatness of soul that will be an imperishable memory of the war. It is only by seeing all the phases of the life of France today, in the trenches, in the factories, in the fields, in the sphere of administration that one discerns the mighty passion that has transfigured the nation. There is in that transfiguration something epic and personal. It is as though the nation has resolved itself into a single figure and a single emotion. Wherever I have gone I have seemed to have that figure moving beside me and that emotion flaming heaven-high in my presence.

It is the flame of the France of the Revolution. Fox saw in that flame the fire that was to consume the old tyranny of feudalism from the earth. It burned itself out and from its ashes there emerged a new imperialism, but the spirit that gave it birth has remained the undying motive of France ever since and today the flame of liberty glows again like a pillar of fire throughout the land. As I stood the other day on the great parade ground at Stippes, where General Gouraud was reviewing some of the troops behind the lines of Champagne and conferring decorations on officers and men who had distinguished themselves in the struggle of the trenches I seemed to see the issue of this war stated with moving and memorable emphasis. From a score of bands, as the regiments of war-stained soldiers passed by, there broke the triumphant strains of the "Marseillaise." For more than a century the story of France has been centred in that immortal song of liberty. With every reaction the tyrants have sought to stamp it out of the heart of the people, but always it has come again to their lips and today it is the unchallenged utterance of the nation, weighted with the splendid indignation against tyranny, sobbing with the note of victory or death. Nearly a million of the sons of France have died in this war in the spirit of that deathless song, and as it rose and fell with the passing of troops, and as I saw the general salute it as the anthem of his country I realized that here in France, if nowhere else, the issue is plain and that men are dying that liberty may live.—(A.G.G. in London Daily News.)

## Nothing New Under the Sun

Aeroplanes and Submarines Are Said to be Centuries Old

According to researches by a French professor, it would appear that submarines have almost as hoary a past as aeroplanes, which, as is well known involve ideas which are centuries old.

It also appears that submarines were built as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century. The origin of the invention is older still. Aristotle tells how Alexander the Great made use of submarines during the siege of Tyre more than 300 years before Christ.

A Dutchman named Cornelius Van Drebbel astounded London in 1620 with a submarine that held twelve oarsmen and some passengers, among whom was King James I.

Previous to this, in 1534 a monk suggested the idea that a hip be constructed of metal so as to be watertight and able to resist the pressure of water.

In 1537 a ship with twenty cannon, eighty sailors, and many bags of money on board blew up and sank in the port of Dieppe.

Three years later a Frenchman, Jean Barrie, called Pradine, built, according to the old monk's ideas, a submarine with which he promised to rescue the bags of gold and silver from the wreck, and possibly some pieces of artillery.

The great Pascal, then a little boy, was an eye-witness to the experiments of Pradine, which were carried on till 1650 with ultimate success.

But it is not on record that any of these submarines were murderers of little children.

Visitor—To what do you attribute your remarkable health?

Octogenarian—Well, I reckon I got a good start on most people by being born before germs were discovered, thereby having less to worry about.

## Control of The Thistle

The unpopularity of Canada thistle is due largely to its unsightly appearance and exceedingly spiny leaves, and to its persistent resistance to extermination. Under ordinary cropping systems and with reasonable care, the thistle is at worst a disagreeable nuisance. Generally speaking, it does not injure the quality or quantity of farm products, excepting hay, as much as do quack-grass, wild onion, wild mustard and others; nor is it as destructive to the grass in pastures and meadows as are a number of almost insignificant little weeds whose very existence is often unsuspected. When left to itself, however, the thistle spreads rapidly, until in a few years it will more or less completely occupy the land, rendering it unfit for farming purposes, and sharply depreciating its market value. The soil upon which Canada thistles flourish is apt to be of good natural fertility, and it usually pays to reclaim thistle-infested fields.

The cause of the remarkable vitality of Canada thistle and the point that distinguishes it from other prickly plants that are commonly mistaken for it is the long, cord-like perennial root. This root penetrates the soil at a depth of eight to fifteen inches, or more, and gives rise at frequent intervals to leafy shoots. Thus it will often be found that an entire patch of thistles is attached to one root, and is in reality but one plant. The root is exceedingly hardy, and can live over winter or through a prolonged drought in a dormant condition. Pieces of the root that are broken off by a plow or cultivator and carried to other places will await a warm, moist period, and then begin to send up leafy shoots, thus establishing a new patch forthwith. If the leafy stems are cut down, others will be sent up to take their place, and this process may be repeated from two to eight times before the root becomes exhausted. In most localities, the Canada thistle does not produce many good seeds, as the male and female flowers are on separate plants, and not all of the female flowers produce viable seeds. Nevertheless, the seeds are frequently hidden away in straw and hay, and are sometimes present in grass and clover seed and in seed oats. As each seed is equipped with a feathery plume, a small patch of thistle may serve to infest a whole neighborhood.

The point that must be kept in mind, therefore, in fighting Canada thistles is that it is the roots, rather than the tops, that must be killed. Simply cutting off the tops a few times has much the same effect as pruning an apple tree. But if the tops are cut off deep and frequently, the root must eventually suffocate through lack of leaves. Bearing this in mind, any of the following methods will be found effective:

1. Summerfallow—Most suitable for one-half acre or more or thoroughly infested land, from which little revenue could be expected anyway. Plow deep in the fall, exposing the roots to the frost. Harrow in the spring to kill seedlings of annual weeds. Let the thistle grow until the first blossoms appear (about June 1) or until there is danger of other weeds going to seed. Plow shallow and from then until frost use disk harrow often enough to prevent thistle leaves from making over four inches of growth. If the thistles get over six inches high at any time all the previous work will be undone. This applies to all methods. Follow during second year with a cultivated crop, giving it a little extra cultivation and hoeing out individual thistles.

2. Partial Fallow—(1) For grain fields or old meadows. Cut the crop early for hay, if necessary, to prevent thistles from seed. Allow thistles to grow for four to six days, then plow and proceed as in 1 for remainder of season. (2) For cultivated ground. Allow thistles to grow until first blossoms appear. Plow shallow. When thistles are about three inches high, disk thoroughly and plant late smother crops, as below.

3. Smother Crops—Combination of above. A good method on rich ground. Cut grass or grain early for hay as in 2 (1) above. Plow shallow four to six days later. Leave for four to six days more and disk thoroughly. Then sow smother crop of buckwheat (4-5 peck, rape (broadcast 6-8 pound), millet (3-4 peck), or fodder corn in check rows. After the crop is off, keep thistles down by disking until frost. Hemp and alfalfa are excellent smother crops in sections where they are grown. Alfalfa may be either spring or fall sown, according to custom, but the surface of the ground must be clean and well prepared before planting.

4. Cultivated Crops—Most generally useful method. Corn in check rows best crop. Have ground clean before planting. Equip cultivator with nine-inch sweeps instead of ordinary shoes. Keep sweeps sharp and cultivate frequently. Hoe the corn after laying by, and cultivate the ground after harvest with a disk harrow until frost. Repeat second year.

5. Hoeing and Cutting—Best for small patches. Stake out the patch and visit regularly with a sharp hoe or scythe at least twice a week.

"Jones has a suit of clothes for every day in the week."

"I have only seen him in one."

"Well, that's it!"



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HUSBAND—BY—  
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(Continued)

There was another pause, and then Hugo said:

"I'm going to tell you a dead secret. Everybody in the house knows it, but as it is really a dead secret it has to be discussed in corners, you know, and I couldn't tell you if we were not out of hearing of anybody."

"It must be an odd sort of secret if everybody knows it," said Lady Emmeline. "I think I won't hear it. I should like to be the solitary exception to the rule."

"You can't be that, because my father and mother don't know it. Nobody dares tell them."

Lady Emmeline was getting curious, in spite of her protests. Hugo seized the chance of her interested glance to blurt out his story:

"There was a robbery committed here last night—a jewel robbery."

"A burglary! How dreadful!"

"Well, as to it being a burglary, I don't know. Anyway, my sister Mamie has lost some valuable pearls. So Finchden's gone up to town about it, and Payne's gone with him."

A cloud, even darker than the one he had expected to see there, settled on the girl's bright face. She had received Lord Eastling's confession of the events on the journey to Paris, and although it would not be true to say that she jumped to the conclusion that Paul Payne was connected with this ugly mystery, she could not help a suspicion that he might know something about it.

There was a short silence. "I'm very sorry about it," she said presently, in a low voice.

"So am I. It makes everybody uncomfortable, for a thing like that to happen in a house, doesn't it?"

"Yes. Where's Ursula?"

There seemed to be a link wanting somewhere in the chain of thought that connected these two topics: the loss of the jewels and her sister. But indeed there was not. For Lady Emmeline's mind had passed rapidly from consideration of the fact that Paul and Finchden and Lord Eastling had all gone up to town together about the pearls, to questionings as to Lady Ursula's views and position.

"I think she's gone out with some of the other ladies, electioneering. She's a famous hand. The people love her, wherever she goes. She has just the right way of talking to them, and they can see it's not put on for the occasion, as it is with some of them."

"It was here that she met Paul, wasn't it?" said Lady Emmeline.

"Yes. We can take all the credit for that match."

"She seems quite happy—at present."

"There's a cynical touch about that speech, Lady Emmeline," she blushed.

"Is there?"

"Oh, I think you're quite right. Marriage is an awful thing, isn't it?"

"Well, it has one advantage; it's not an unavoidable evil," said she.

"Don't you think so?" said Hugo, sitting on the wide window-ledge, and regarding her with interest.

"Why, no. How can it be? If you don't want to marry, nobody can make you."

Hugo heaved a deep sigh, and shook his head so long and so persistently that she wondered whether he would not end by making it ache.

"That's the awful thing about it; it seems so easy to avoid, that you're drawn fatally ever nearer and nearer to the dreadful day when you give up your liberty and your ease and your happiness, and all the while you don't know it because you don't feel it. Even after you've taken the poison, you can still walk about, and smile, and run, and smoke, and hunt, and laugh, and do everything just as if you were safe and sound and whole, so that you haven't a chance of getting free of it, until the fatal moment when you find yourself done for."

He ended by the most dramatic change of voice, and as he uttered the words, he looked down with great interest into her face, to see how she took this eloquent description of the universal fate he deplored.

Lady Emmeline drew herself up, with a slightly pained expression. "If I were to feel as you do," she said, "I would shut myself up on a desert island. Then you'd be quite safe."

He looked interested.

"You don't feel like that yourself then?"

"Certainly not."

A look of sudden distress passed over Hugo's face.

"Are you engaged?" asked he, quickly.

"Well, what if I am?" asked she, simply.

He stood up, and his manner and tone acquired a sudden touch of stiffness.

"Oh, I am sorry if I've said anything to hurt your feelings," he said.

"You mean that you don't care two straws what I say to you," persisted Hugo, in a still more offended tone.

"No, no. I think I meant only, if I meant nothing, that if I were ever to get married, I don't think I should look at the matter from quite such a gloomy point of view, that's all."

"I wish," said Hugo, "that you would let me have a good talk about this with you, and see if you could make me look at it with your eyes."

Lady Emmeline, however, wanted to get away.

"Very well," said she; "so I will—some other time."

"Why not now?"

"I should like to think it over first, and make it out some sort of an argument."

"You think you could argue me out of my views?"

"Oh, no! I shouldn't try."

"You don't care what I think about it?"

"No."

Hugo looked very black as he crossed the room with an air of elaborate politeness and opened the door for her.

But then he shut it again.

"What would you do," said he, "if an unavoidable fate condemned you to marry—me, for instance?"

There was a wicked light in Lady Emmeline's eyes, but she looked down quickly.

"Well," she said, "after what you've just told me about your feelings in the matter, I am sure I should be merciful, and I—should give you a revolver and tell you to use it."

"You would tell me to shoot you?"

"Oh, no," said Lady Emmeline, "to shoot yourself, Mr. Jackson."

And she left him wondering whether he thought her the nicest girl he had ever met, or only the most provoking.

Lady Emmeline did not see her sister till luncheon time, when she found her grave and rather depressed. But Lady Ursula would not admit that she was unhappy, and indeed she found so much to do that she had no time to dwell upon her anxieties, whatever they might be.

The dinner hour had been altered to suit the meeting, to which they were all to be taken in cars and carriages, before eight o'clock.

Lady Ursula was particularly curious to see Lady Creslow, having noted the change in her husband's countenance when he heard the name, and being sure that he must have met the lady before.

Lady Ursula could not but look forward with curiosity to the meeting between Paul and this lady, about whom she had heard a great deal.

It seemed that Lady Creslow, who was now well advanced in middle age, had proved a most brilliantly successful manager of the estates of her invalid husband, and that neither his state of health nor the accident which had deprived her son of his reason, had availed to quench the spirit of the dauntless woman.

She took an active part in politics, also, and was herself a good speaker.

But a disappointment awaited Lady Ursula, for late in the afternoon she got a telegram from Paul to say that he would not be back till the following morning, and Mrs. Oare-Jackson got one to the same effect from Lord Eastling.

There was much lamentation over the loss of two such ardent supporters of the Cause, and much discussion of the possible reasons for their breach

of faith. And there was quite a rush for the Honourable Almeric Finchden, when he returned to Oare Court by himself late in the afternoon.  
(To be continued)

## Why Aren't You Happy?

Life in the Small Town or on the Farm Should be one of Contentment.

This question is addressed particularly to many girls in small towns and on farms who have the blessed privilege of fresh air and abundant room, both indoors and out, good food, faithful friends, and a definite future. Why aren't you happy? One answer is that you do not understand how well off you are. How should you, since you have not lived in the city, and have no experience with which you can contrast your present good fortune? Your idea of the city is drawn at secondhand from what you have read and heard; you have unconsciously selected only what you liked and ignored the rest.

You may say that you know of a case where a girl went to the city, got well-paid work, advanced herself until she was in business for herself, and is now making a good income. Or you may tell of a girl who soon after she reached the city, married a man receiving a good salary, and she comes home for visits wearing beautiful clothes and having a very sophisticated air. These cases are the exception and you do not know the price the two girls have paid for their success. But this aside, ask yourself if you have the alert, shrewd brain, the intense power of concentration, the quick grasp, the unshakable perseverance that will win you success in business. Ask yourself if you have the charm and beauty which might attract a well-to-do husband; also remind yourself of how much the element of chance enters in meeting a man whom you would care to marry, and who would care to marry you.

How can you be happy? By making yourself like your life just where it is. You can do this by dwelling on your advantage and ignoring what else you might wish you had. As you practise happiness it will grow; you will give and gain love unceasingly, than which there can be no greater blessing.—From the Woman's World for August.

## Wanted the Best Terms.

At a certain college in Iowa the male students are not permitted to visit the resident female boarders. One day a male student was caught in the act of doing so, and was brought before the president, who said:

"Well, Mr. Jones, the penalty for the first offence is 50 cents; for the second 75 cents; for the third \$1.00, and so on, rising to \$5.00."

Said the offender in solemn tones: "How much would a season ticket cost?"—Burlington Free Press.

New taxes on property and income are being imposed in Holland to produce some \$40,000,000 a year. Per head of the population, it is generally supposed that Holland is the richest country in the world.

The United States Department of Agriculture will attempt to domesticate the mink, which has been bred sporadically in captivity for 50 years or so.

The government of New Zealand is building a five-mile tunnel, at a cost of almost \$5,000,000 to give close connection between the east and west coasts of South Island.

Little Edna, who was watching the men working a pile-driver in the lot opposite, said to her mother: "I'm so sorry for those poor men, mamma; they've been trying and trying to lift out that big weight, and every time they get it almost to the top it falls right back again."

## How to Keep Yourself Looking Young.

It has been proven that the woman who protects her skin will keep herself free from wrinkles and marks of age far longer than the woman who says: "Oh, no, I never do anything for my complexion."

If your skin is not naturally clear and fresh, or if it has suffered from irritation—worry—sickness—age or the ravages of wind, sun and weather, the regular and persistent use of USIT will soon restore to your complexion its natural color and freshness.

USIT is a valuable formula of an old and famous beauty secret.

It feeds and nourishes the skin, wards off wrinkles, and makes the complexion clear, smooth, and faultless. It is not necessary to use any other treatment during the day. Apply USIT at night before retiring, and it will true the skin and give that silky softness and glowing freshness that alone indicates perfect skin health.

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## Responsibilities of Germany in Poland

Under an International Obligation to Respect Life and Property.

To the Polish societies of Chicago, with their heartbreaking story of conditions in Poland under the German occupation, where "practically every child under seven years of age had died of starvation" President Wilson replied that he had done all that he could possibly do.

He has appealed to the British and German governments "to make concessions and allow this humane thing (of feeding Poland) to be done." The British Government has offered to let food contributions go through the blockade under guarantees that they would not be diverted to military uses, and that the central powers in return would look after the starving populations of the Balkan States they occupy. Germany has declined to give any such guarantees.

It is, therefore, Germany's attitude which invites the attention of the humane world in respect to starving Poland. Germany, as the conqueror and occupier of Poland, is under international obligations therein to "protect life and property"—we quote from a recognized authority.

Germany is not protecting life in Poland. It is letting the life even of little children starve away into death, as these Polish societies tell the President. Germany is shirking a primary obligation of the conqueror in conquered territory, and it is not willing to assume even a part of the obligation, as in Serbia, in order that foreign charity, with the help of the enemy, may relieve it of that obligation in Poland.

Conquest imposes responsibilities commensurate with its gains to the conqueror. No civilized nation can evade the one while clinging to the other, and claim recognition as such. But as in Belgium, so now in Poland. The appeal of humanity for Poland lies in the direction of Berlin, and no other.—From the New York World.

## The World Cataclysm

Not the War That the Kaiser Wanted.

We are fully convinced that the present war is certain to deepen and intensify the feeling of mankind against all war. There are already visible elements of accumulating exasperation of war which it will only need the coming of peace to cause to burst out into demonstration such as the world has never seen. These elements are manifold. We see them in the unspeakable and almost unendurable human misery which the war has brought. We see them in the appalling sense of loss and waste of the most precious things on earth—needless loss and waste, as the bitter reflection is. We see them in the terrible reactions of war upon the very devotees of war. It is not necessary to credit all the stories about Admiral von Tirpitz being made sleepless and haunted by the brave young men whom he had sent to a torturing death beneath the sea. But if they were true they would only repeat, in their way, the experiences which made even the Iron Duke blanch after Waterloo. We know that such a cold-blooded and professional viciousness of war as Major Morait had had wrung from him a moan of grief over the thousands of German and French soldiers perishing in front of Verdun. And we know that the Kaiser himself has been so cut to the heart by the crippling of a whole generation in Germany that he has read out: "I swear that I did not wish this war!" No; none of them wished this war. As Mr. Oliver writes in "The Ordeal of Battle," Austria did not wish what has happened in consequence of her ultimatum to Serbia; nor Germany what has come about as a result of her backing of Austria, and so on. What was wanted was a little war or a short war, not all the tremendous cataclysm which has almost overwhelmed the earth.—New York Evening Post.

Various alterations had been made in the interior of a church in Scotland, and the minister made a tour of inspection. "What do you think of the improvements, Thomas?" he asked the pew opener. "Improvements!" exclaimed Thomas. In disdain. "They're no improvements at all. What are ye gaun tae pit the folk?" "Oh!" said the minister, "we have abundance of room, Thomas, considering the size of the congregation." "That's a very weel the noo," replied the pew opener, "but what will we dae when we get a popular minister?"—TIT-BITS.

An elderly lady walking through a village, heard the church choir singing, and stopped to listen. "What beautiful singing!" she said to a man who had also stopped in a listening attitude. But he was a naturalist interested in the "song" of a cricket. "Yes," he replied, "they do it by rubbing their hind legs together!"

## Light Beers

Beer Said to Contain Three Poisons, and is Not Such a Harmless Drink.

The Pioneer is doing a great public service in sounding a note of warning against the insidious danger which threatens our long-fought-for prohibition of the liquor traffic. I hope the following from that paper will be taken to heart by all friends of temperance.

"For years the liquor traffic has been preaching beer-drinking. The distillers do not raise any objection to this. They know that beer drinking develops an alcoholic appetite, that demands stronger beverages. They know that the disgraceful and lying statements by which beer men have been endeavoring to induce women to drink will tend towards the shocking spirit-drinking wives and mothers that curse Great Britain today."

"Germany's beer gardens have produced a brutality that will make Germany a by-word for centuries to come. Yet some of these liquor men would like to establish the German beer gardens here. It is not strange that the great philanthropist who is general secretary of the Research Department of the M.E. Temperance Society is compelled to cry out: 'If we must have the liquor business in God's name let us have the bar-room where men take their drink standing, and filly realize that they are poisoning themselves. Keep the women and children out of it. We have a lot to learn in regard to the liquor problem, but Europe can't teach us anything—to say the least, the beer-garden professors cannot.'

"When there are symptoms already of a campaign in Ontario looking to the cultivation of a public opinion in favor of beer and when, in the 1919 referendum comes, it is with deep regret that we read in an editorial in the Woodstock Sentinel-Review the following mischievous suggestion: 'It is probable that much of the opposition to total prohibition would disappear at once or in time if some provision were made for the sale of light beers and wines. A good many who do not like compulsion would become reconciled to a law restricting the sale of stronger drinks as the sale of drugs is restricted, but they contend that the attempt to cut off all alcoholic drinks at once is not only unnecessary, but impracticable, and that the inevitable result will be to encourage illicit traffic in strong and poisonous mixtures of alcohol. They argue that to permit the retail sale of light wines and beers would be to encourage temperance by offering a safeguard against the traffic in the more dangerous liquors.'

That's the old song to a new tune, but we must remember that we're drinking more alcohol even now 'n beer than in the form of spirits. And it must not be forgotten that beer contains three poisons, while whiskey, if pure, contains only one; also that beer drinkers make up in quantity what is lacking in strength of alcohol.—H. Arnott, M.R., M.C.P.S.

## Another Solomon

The wife of an Arab went to her father with the complaint that her husband had boxed her ears. The wise old sheik reflected for a few moments, then did to her as her husband had done.

"Now thou art avenged," he said. "Thy husband has boxed the ears of my daughter and I have boxed the ears of his wife."—From London Opinion.

## Real Short Cut to Peace.

Prof. James Mavor, of the University of Toronto, sent the following letter to the New York Evening Post: You have asked Lord Bryce to say what terms of peace would be acceptable to England. I do not suppose that he would care to answer such a question. Nor is there any need for him to do so. It has already been answered repeatedly by Mr. Asquith.

I am not entitled to interpret his answer; but I may venture to do so in the following terms:

There are three methods, and in the nature of the case three only by which peace may be concluded:

(1) That the German Emperor hand his sword to General Joffre.

(2) That he hand the same to the Czar of Russia.

(3) That he hand the same to Sir Douglas Haig.

Wargrave Church, Berkshire, England, which was burned down by the suffragettes on Whit-Monday, 1914, has been rebuilt at a cost of \$65,000.

## Sore Eyes

Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Weakness of the Eye, For Druggists on Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smearing, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Weakness of the Eye, For Druggists on Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

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**When Flying Machines Are Common**  
If all reports are true, some automobile manufacturers are giving considerable thought to aviation, and a few are actively engaged in building aviation motors.

Farmers are of a class in the best position to make use of flying machines. Contrary to general opinion, flying in a well-built aeroplane is safe. Statistics show but few accidents and these are, for the most part, caused by carelessness, or lack of knowledge of the principles of "flight."

The modern aeroplane has a factor of safety of about eight, which, roughly translated, means that it is about eight times as strong as necessary.

Flying machines are today beyond the reach of all but a favored few, but so, too, were motor cars a few years back. There seems to be no logical reason why the aeroplane should not follow in the footsteps of its land brother, the automobile, which in ten short years, has become the servant of the masses; not just the toy of the rich. What has brought about this change? Simply building automobiles in quantities. Today a better car can be bought for one thousand dollars than three thousand would buy five years ago.

Who will be the first to adapt these principles to aeroplanes? He who does will find himself established as the "Ford" of the flying world.

"Jack!"

"Yes."

"Can't you bring some fat friend home to dinner? I positively must have some heavyweight to sit on my trunk."—Life.

## WEAR

**FLEET FOOT SHOES**  
for every SPORT and RECREATION  
Worn by every member of the family



SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

## The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

## Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

**GOLD WATCH FREE**

NA—L  
BO—V  
LN—ON  
BY—EV

In this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well-known town in the world. A magnificent Watch, Lady's or Gent's (guaranteed five years), will be sent free of charge to readers of this paper who solve this puzzle and conform to our one condition. It costs you nothing to try. Send your answer together with stamp that we may send you result. All failing to do this will be disqualified. **SEND NOW!**

"BARGAIN" WATCH CO. (400 Dept.), 25, Cornwallis Rd., London, N.

## ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS  
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 2c. we will mail you.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited  
25 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

W. N. U. 1118

## The Selkirk Tunnel

**Huge Undertaking of The C.P.R. is Nearly Complete**

The Selkirk tunnel will be through in the fall, according to the C.P.R. officials. This is another of the notable things to which the company has put its hand—a tunnel six miles through a mountain whose peaks pierce the clouds—a tunnel which presented engineering difficulties almost unique.

This work will give the public an alternative route through the mountains; it will save six miles of snow-sheds; it will eliminate danger, and it will minister to the comfort and convenience of the public. The cost will be \$12,000,000 or more. That is about the only big work the C.P.R. has been engaged in lately, but it is interesting to recall that in the years before the war the company used to spend between \$25,000,000 and \$35,000,000 per annum in the development of the West. If, as a high official of the C. P. R. remarked, the C.P.R. took a dollar out of the West, it put that dollar back again in some form or other. It would hardly be believed, but the C.P.R. since its inception, has spent over \$200,000,000 in the development of the West.

## SELECT MEDICINE CAREFULLY

Purgatives are dangerous. They gripe, cause burning pains and make the constipated condition worse. Physicians say the most ideal laxative is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut; they are exceedingly mild, composed only of health-giving vegetable extracts. Dr. Hamilton's Pills restore activity to the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and purify the blood. For constipation, sick headache, biliousness and disordered digestion no medicine on earth makes such remarkable cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Try a 25c. box yourself.

**The Automobile and the Newspaper**  
No one thing has been such a factor in popularizing the automobile as newspaper advertising. It has been the one great force that has made of the automobile business what it is today. It has spread the story of the automobile to the most remote corner. From an unknown factor of a few years back, advertising has proved to the farmer that he can't afford to be without one. It has shown the tired business man that his car is a pleasant bridge between home and office, and the doctor's "buggy" is now almost a curiosity.

Millions have been spent in spreading this knowledge; yet it has returned the automobile builder a hundred-fold, and because this advertising has created a market where none existed before, the price of cars has steadily dropped, while the quality has constantly increased.

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its "strongest" recommendation. It seldom fails.

**The Avalanche as Italy's Enemy**  
The worst of dangers in some of the Alpine stations, worse even than the Australian cannon, the great 305's and 420's which drop their crashing projectiles from the clouds, was and is the avalanche. The indications of coming movement, for which the mountaineer is ever on the watch are no longer perceptible; and at a moment when all seems calm the avalanche will thunder down and sweep men and guns away or bury them fathoms deep.

"We lost forty men and two guns up there the other day," states an artillery Colonel.

"Father, is a financier a man who can make a lot of money?"  
"No, my child, a financier is a man who can live on the income from a lot of money that he never had and has no reason to expect."

Eight-year-old Ted was giving an enthusiastic account of a new neighborhood club and the list of officers.  
"And what office do you hold?" was asked.

"Oh, I am the Member!" answered Ted, proudly.

The Duchess of Devonshire, who is Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, is one of Her Majesty's closest friends. She is the mother of two sons and five daughters, and is a daughter of the Marquess of Lansdowne. Of slender build and with small features and dark hair, the Duchess invariably wears the quietest-looking gowns.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

"But she says she has never given you any encouragement." "Did she say that?" "She certainly did." She told me that her uncle was going to leave her a fortune, and that he had one foot in the grave. If that is not encouragement, I'd like to know what you call it."

A bold, unsolded citizen went to a new boarding house, and as he had always met his obligations promptly he had become notably outspoken. On his second day the hostess asked: "Why don't you say a blessing, Mr. Golden?"  
He looked over the table and said gloomily, "I'd like to know 'what for?'"

## Germany Must Be Crushed.

There will never be peace in Europe until the German army is utterly defeated in the field. An economic victory would mean nothing but a renewal of the contest at a later date. What must be crushed, if Europe is ever again to know security, is not the stomachs of the German people, but their belief in the invincibility of their own arms. If Germany surrenders today as the result of domestic famine, what would be the spirit in which her people entered upon peace? They would say, and with some justice: "We nearly took Paris, and we hold the best industrial districts of France, we have run Russia out of Poland, crushed Serbia and Belgium, and hacked our way to the near East. All we have to do next time to win is to ensure our own food supply for a three years' war—and that can be easily done."

Do not allow worms to sap the vitality of your children. If not attended to, worms may work irreparable harm to the constitution of the infant. The little sufferers cannot voice their ailment, but there are many signs by which mothers are made aware that a dose of Miller's Worm Powder is necessary. These powders act quickly and will expel worms from the system without any inconvenience to the child.

## Wrist Watches

To soldiers and sailors, wrist watches easily read, and quickly visible are of vital necessity. Time plays an important part in advance or retreat, and also in gun-firing. Celluloid faces are too inflammable, the metal grill over the face a hindrance and a closed hunting case a nuisance. British makers have now produced a clear unbreakable glass crystal, and are working day and night to supply the urgent demand for military watches.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"What is your idea of a political leader?"  
"One who is able to perceive the way the crowd is going, and follows with loud whoops in that direction."

Over two hundred students of the University of Saskatchewan have enlisted, and two hundred students of the University of Alberta are either in the trenches or on the way there.



## EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

An Exclusively Canadian Company  
Assets Over Four Million Dollars  
An Excelsior Policy is a Money Saver. Get One To-day.

## New Grain Company Record

Str. W. Grant Morden, of The Canada Steamship Line Loads 500 Cars of Wheat

The Steamer W. Grant Morden, of the Canada Steamship Lines, set up a new record on her last trip down the lake, when she cleared from Port Arthur with 490,725 2-3 bushels of wheat.

Captain Neil Campbell received the entire consignment from the Canadian Northern elevator at Port Arthur. The cereal transported on the "Morden" would be equivalent to ten trains of fifty cars of wheat each, and the cargo weighed in the vicinity of 15,000 tons.

This is said by shipping men to constitute a record-breaking performance. The largest shipment handled previously, it is asserted, was by the "Snyder, Jr." when 470,000 bushels of wheat was carried. The "Snyder," however, is an American vessel. The "Morden" sailed from Port Arthur July 16th.

## A Mild Pill for Delicate Women.

The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purgings follow their use, as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

There are 22,946 uninterned enemy aliens in Great Britain, of whom 6,756 are men of military age, exempted from internment. The figures are official. Nine of the latter are in the employ of the Deutsche Bank of the City of London. The authorities claim that surveillance of the bank enables them to gain information that otherwise would not be obtainable.

**Wood's Phospholine.**  
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Folly, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of 5c. **THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)**

**BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed**  
Mailed free to any address by the Author  
**H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.**  
118 West 31st Street, New York

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 & 2, THERAPION**  
Used in French Hospitals with FATAL SUCCESS. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & NERVOUS DEBILITY. BLOOD PURIFIER. PILLS. EITHER 50c. DRUGGISTS OR MAIL \$1. POST 4 CTS. FULLER & CO. 30 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK. LYMAN BROS. TORONTO. WHITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. L. E. CLEGG. MED. CO. HAVRE-STOCK RD. HAMBURG. LONDON. ENG. TRY NEW DRUGS (EASTLERS) FORM OF. EASY TO TAKE. SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON WRITING STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

**DEAFNESS IS MISERY.**  
I know because I was Deaf and had Head Noises for over 30 years. My visible Anti-septic Ear Drums restored my hearing and stopped Head Noises, and will do it for you. They are Tiny Microphones. Cannot be seen when worn. Easy to put in, easy to take out. Are "Unseen Comforts." Inexpensive. Write for Booklet and my sworn statement of how I recovered my hearing. **A. O. LEONARD**  
Suite 229 1545th Ave. - N. Y. City

"Can you bear it if I tell you something serious?" ventured the young husband.  
"Yes; don't keep anything from me," gasped the bride.  
"Remember, this does not mean that my love for you is growing less."  
"Don't break my heart. What is it?"  
"Well, my dear, I'm getting tired of angel food every day for dinner. Would it be too much to ask of you to have liver and onions?"

## Proper Oiling Saves Money

THE right oil in the right place means less money for lubrication and a longer life for your machine.

The Imperial Oil Company makes a large number of farm lubricants—each exactly suited for its special use. Here are some of them:—

### STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.

### PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

### CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.

### ELDORADO CASTOR OIL

A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.

### THRESHER HARD OIL

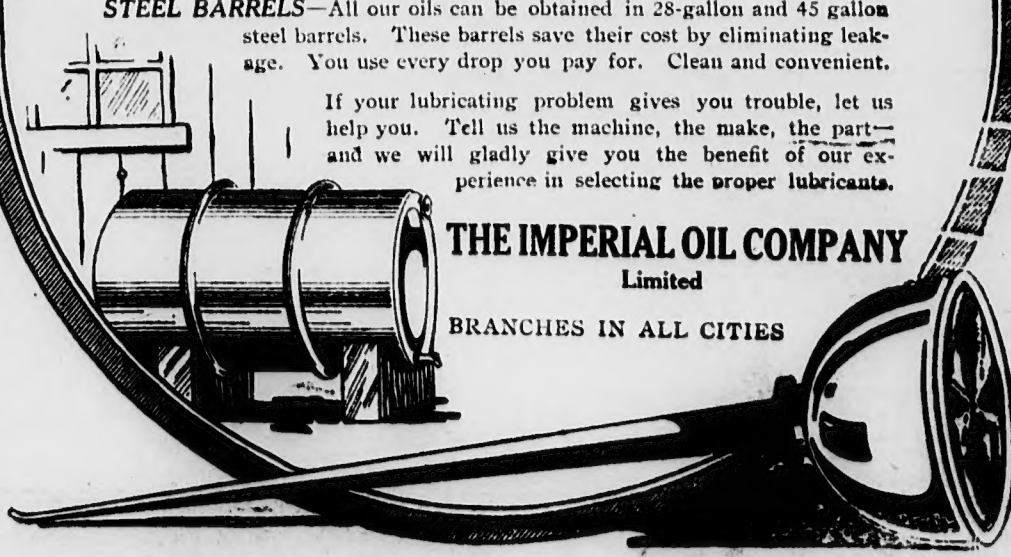
Keeps the cool bearing cool. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

**STEEL BARRELS**—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45 gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.

If your lubricating problem gives you trouble, let us help you. Tell us the machine, the make, the part—and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience in selecting the proper lubricants.

**THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited**

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES





# SHOE SALE

Never before a Sale of Shoes like this. We Sell Without Reserve 500 PAIR

These were received too late for our big Anniversary Sale. Now comes this great Bargain Sale. They are all displayed for easy selection. 200 pair of school shoes for boys and girls. 200 pair ladies' newest styles. Read every item, come to this sale, you who have shoes to buy. Plan to be here early.

**SALE CLOSES SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th**

## Boys Shoes

One lot of Boys School Boots  
Size 11 to 13. Now for quick sale, reg. \$3.00

**\$1.95**

## Girls Shoes

Gun Metal Calf  
Large Lot Girls School Boots

Value \$2.50

**\$1.65**

## Misses Shoes

Gun Metal Calf  
Good strong shoe for fall wear.

Sizes 11 to 13  
value \$2.75

**\$1.95**

## Misses Boots

Sizes 1 and 2.  
Gun Metal  
Just right for growing girls  
Reg. value \$3.00

**\$2.25**

## Pumps and Oxfords

Ladies Pumps, Oxfords  
To clear all Pumps and Oxfords  
One big lot, all sizes

**\$2.75**

## Men's Shirts

For Dress Wear  
Reg. \$1.50  
Soft Collar and Cuff

**\$1.00**

## Work Shirts

Big lot  
50c-75c

## Hose

Boys Buster Brown  
Hose, all sizes

**20c**

## Hose

Girls Hose, Buster Brown Sister

**20c**

## Pants

Boys Pants, age 4 to 8, choice

**50c**

## Socks

Men's Socks  
2 for 25c  
Harvest Socks

**10c**

## GLOVES

Men's Harvest  
Gloves  
4 pair for 25c

## Men's Boots

Blucher Bal. Good Dress Boot  
67 pair

Regular \$3.50  
We close for quick sale

**\$1.95**

## Men's Boot's

Men's Button, Gun Metal, Goodyear Welt Dress Shoe  
Reg. \$6.00 value  
We throw 100 pair on sale at

**\$3.45**

## Ladies Boots

Dongola Kid Button  
with Dull Kid Top

All sizes

Worth \$3.50, on sale

**\$2.45**

## Ladies Boots

Pat Button, Dull Kid Top

Full line of sizes

All widths  
Reg. value \$3.75

**\$2.45**

## Ladies Boots

Patent Tan and Vici  
One large lot  
All on display

Values up to \$5.00

Choice

**\$3.25**

## Ladies Boots

Gun Metal Vici  
and Pat. Button  
Boots 100 pair

Reg. value to \$5.00

Choice

**\$3.50**

## Ladies Boots

Gun Metal Calf, lace  
Blucher, newest style  
All sizes, all widths

Reg. value \$4.00

This sale

**\$2.45**

**J. V. BERSCHT, DIDSBURY ALBERTA**

UNRESERVED

## Auction Sale

IVAN ISOM

As Mr. Isom is leaving the farm for some time, he has instructed Mr. J. N. Paton to sell by public auction at his farm 7 miles west of Westcott on Little Red Deer River, or S. W. of Sec. 4, Twp. 31, Rge. 4, W. 5th M., on

**Wednesday, September 6th**

the following, consisting of:

**HORSES**—Bay gelding, 14 yrs., wgt. 1100; pony mare, 9 yrs., wgt. 800; gray gelding, 3 yrs., wgt. 1100; bay gelding, 4 yrs., wgt. 1000.

**HARNESS**—Set heavy breeching harness; set plow harness; single driving harness.

**IMPLEMENTS, Etc.**—Wagon with box; set bol; sleighs; buggy; light breaker; combination walking plow; set lever harrows; 2 horse disc harrow; mower; Cockshutt grain drill, 14 disc.

Grindstone; quantity of tools; set framing timbers for barn, 24 x 38 ft.; rake; about 20 cords stove wood; about 1000 ft. lumber; 2 rolls fine mesh poultry wire; wooden pump with 24 ft. pipe; 2 waterproof horse blankets.

**HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Etc.**—Range cook stove; air tight heater; drop leaf table; creamery can; cup board; large family sausage grinder; iron bedstead; maple bedstead; sewing machine; washing machine; wash tub; wash board; wash boiler; chairs; dishes; cooking utensils, etc.

Lunch at Noon. Sale immediately after.

**TERMS**—All sums of \$15 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 5 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 5 per cent. off for cash.

J. N. PATON, P. R. REED,  
Auct. Clerk.

## CITY OF CALGARY TENDERS FOR HAY AND OATS

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tender for Hay and Oats," addressed to the City Commissioners, will be received at the office of the City Clerk, up to 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, Sept. 13th, 1916, for the supply and delivery, to b. City Stores, Victoria Park, Calgary, of the following quantities of hay and oats or any portion thereof.

350 tons No 1 Upland Hay (loose)  
100 tons No. 1 " " (baled)

50 tons Greenfeed

12000 Bushels Extra No. 1 Feed Oats.

Delivery to be made at the City Stores as required from time to time during the next twelve months.

The successful tenderer will be required to furnish the City with a bond guaranteeing faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J. M. MILLER,  
City Clerk.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

## Labor Day

Sept. 4, 1916

**FARE AND ONE-THIRD  
FOR ROUND TRIP**

**Tickets on sale Sept. 1 to 4  
inclusive**

**Final Return Limit, Sept. 6**

Full particulars and tickets from any Canadian Pacific Agent, or

**R. DAWSON,**

District Passenger Agent,  
CALGARY, ALTA.

## NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311.

Take notice that his Honor Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, has appointed Wednesday, the Fourth day of October, 1916, at Ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, in the Courthouse of Didsbury, for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311.

Dated at Didsbury this 29th day of July, 1916.  
\$20 A. McNAUGHTON, Sec.-Treas.

## Birth

CRESSMAN—On Saturday, August 26th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Cressman, a daughter.



**King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.**  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, J. R. GOOD,  
Secretary. W. M.



**DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.**  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G.  
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

**Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.**  
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.  
Business Phone 120  
Didsbury - - - Alberta



**W. C. GOODER**  
Undertaker and Embalmer  
Didsbury Phone 101  
Olds - - - Alberta

**W. A. Austin**

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—  
Office: Over Union Bank of Canada  
Block.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

**Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.**  
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office  
opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.  
Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120  
Didsbury - - - Alberta

**J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba  
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's  
hospital, Newark, N. J.

Office and residence: One block west of  
Union Bank.

PHONE 128

DIDSBURY. - ALBERTA



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-  
WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141.

## \$5.00 REWARD

Strayed, 2-year-old red steer, branded 6 F on right ribs, from west of Didsbury. — Notify R. B. MARTIN, Banff.

You need not send away  
for that printing, the  
Pioneer office is well  
equipped for the work.



**No more Dyspepsia for Us**

There isn't a member of the family need suffer from indigestion, sick headaches, biliousness, fermented stomach, etc., if he or she will take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cleanse the stomach and bowels and stimulate the liver to healthy activity and tone up the whole system. Take one at night and you're RIGHT in the morning.

All druggists, etc., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto. 16

**CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS**

## Dr. M. Mecklenburg

THE OLD RELIABLE

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

32 years experience. 12 years in Alberta

Will be at Three Hills on Tuesday, September 5th, and at Trochu on Monday, September 4th.

CALGARY OFFICE PHONE M1121

EDMONTON OFFICE, WILLIAMSON BUILD-  
ING. PHONE 5225

## \$25.00 REWARD

For chestnut or dark sorrel saddle mare, 6 years old, weight about 1000 lbs., diamond star on forehead, fore top clipped, little white on one hind fetlock, brand 9 F on right side, not shod. Supposed to have broken away about 3 miles south west of Elkton, August 22 or 23, with halter on. The above reward will be paid for delivery of same to NORTH LIVERY BARN, Didsbury. Wm. Wrigglesworth, owner.

Advertisements in the Pioneer  
are silent salesmen